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SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

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NUSJ CONVENTION CLEVELAND AUG. 14-16

—*Metropolitan News Photo.*

"See you in Cleveland!" This with his familiar, "God bless you," is Father Coughlin's parting salutation as he is whisked by airplane from one National Union rally to another. Father Coughlin will be at the national convention in Cleveland all three days and will deliver his main address on the afternoon of Sunday, August 16.

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Father Coughlin's Weekly Letter:

ON TO CLEVELAND

MORE THAN eight thousand delegates of the National Union will assemble at Cleveland on August 14th, 15th and 16th for the first National Convention of the National Union for Social Justice. At this convention important business must be transacted. Briefly, the Constitution for the National Union, being prepared by myself and my loyal intimate advisors, will be adopted; resolutions carefully typewritten by the delegates and handed in to the Resolutions Committee, which I am appointing, will be judged worthy of being presented before the entire convention either for adoption or rejection; policies will be defined; and officers will be elected.

Of course the frills and furbelows of oratory will be exhibited. Nevertheless, speech making at the Cleveland convention of the National Union will be absolutely secondary in importance. If our organization lasts, it must be built upon a firm foundation. Therefore, the signification and importance of the convention is apparent.

From the beginning, when the National Union was incorporated in the State of Michigan, it was necessary that there should be an organizer and a founder. It is preposterous to think that the National Union would spring in full panoply from the tinselled trappings of a Christmas tree! Either for better or for worse, I readily admit being both the organizer and the founder of this movement which was called into being to establish social justice in a land where so much social injustice has predominated. Due to the radio programs it is my privilege to broadcast, millions of persons were attracted by the setting up of the sixteen principles which form the foundation of social justice. Because I was the expounder of these principles the people recognized me as the leader.

At the present time I am still with you and, unfortunately, the "dictator" of the National Union. I say "unfortunately" because there is no other method of organization which occurred to me and which would be practical, until it would be convenient to assemble delegates as is about to be done in Cleveland.

Therefore, up to date any officers whom I have appointed are merely my creatures. Up to date, any rules and regulations which I empowered are only my rules and my regulations.

All this will be judged, no doubt, at the will of the delegates. If they wish to hand this organization over to a group of politicians and chiselers, that will be the business of the convention delegates. If they wish to make of me a victrola disc, useful only to speak in tones of a master's voice, that, too, will be their business. If they wish to make the congressional district a dukedom or principality, totally independent of the National Office, that will be their responsibility. In fine, if the delegates wish to adopt a constitution at their national convention which will relegate me to the graveyard of "has beens", that will be perfectly satisfactory.

In one or two states where the National Union is organized —or, rather, disorganized — certain officers whom I created freely, and have since dismissed freely, and certain other officers whom the people elected, but who have no authority because none was given them in any manual of instructions or rules and regulations, several upstarts have squirmed through the wormholes of publicity to make a bid for overlordship in the National Union. Rest assured that these gentlemen are coming to Cleveland with boot and saddle, with their heads filled with the fumes of importance which rise from distended stomachs stinking with the sour wine of disappointment.

* * * * *

Seriously, with my able assistants, I am composing a Constitution which I think is for the general welfare of the millions of Americans who have joined the National Union. Definite duties and powers are incorporated therein for the president, for the secretary, for the treasurer and for the board of trustees. Definite rights and duties are being laid down for the Congressional District officers and for local unit officers.

The question of meetings, of speakers, of thumb raising, of Congressional District assemblies, of expulsions and numerous other items will be plainly defined.

Instead of the National Union being an organization subject to the whim of one man, it will be freely subject to the exactions of one Constitution.

Meanwhile, I am not forgetful of another great convention recently held at Cleveland where the thin-bellied wolves were anxious to feast on the sanity and welfare of the Townsend organization. They had crawled through the knot-holes of the delegates' election. They yelped on the stage before the microphone. They almost devoured Dr. Townsend and were ready to beat a slow exit to their homes with the O. A. R. P. inside their hides.

Rest assured, if one out of twelve apostles were a Judas Iscariot, it was an even bet that one out of twelve hundred delegates in the national convention will be a Gomer Smith! [I suspect that he will hail from somewhere in the vicinity of the Chicago stockyards.]

No insult whatsoever is meant to the Illinois delegation which under the leadership of Mr. Upington, will maintain its loyalty to the National Union, cost what it may.

* * * * *

Meanwhile, delegates, come to the National Union convention, not in the spirit of a holiday, but rather with the spirit of a holy day. Your resolutions should be typewritten on one page of paper. They will be addressed to me at the Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio.

By the way, may I conclude these remarks by stating that the Honorable Sylvester McMahon of Cleveland, Ohio, is my nominee for general chairman of the National Convention of the National Union.

There are a few other remarks which are timely at this moment. The first is this:

I am expecting every unit in the National Union from Maine to California to be responsible for forming a new unit between this date and August 30th. It means that there will be much doorbell pushing. It means that our Central Office will be able to gauge the enthusiasm of the units already established. It means, finally, that we who are interested primarily in the election of Congressmen who are wedded to our principles will be successful in sending such Congressmen to Washington for the purpose of enacting legislation which will bear all the earmarks of constitutionality and of social justice.

I am also told that we will have present with us at Cleveland certain delegates who are on kissing terms with Franklin Delano Roosevelt, together with a few others who are attempting a flirtation with Alfred Landon. These delegates are not to be criticized one-tenth so much as is the other handful of delegates who will attempt to prove that William Lemke's platform was written in Moscow with the red ink of communism.

When that delegate rises to the floor, I will signal for you to laugh.

Charles E. Coughlin

P. S. *Bring this letter with you to Cleveland.*

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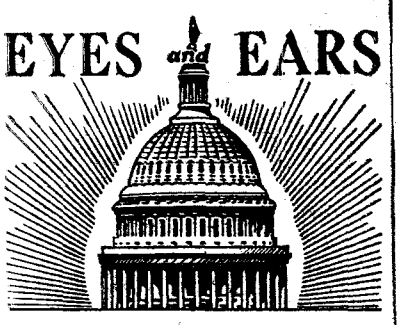
EYES and EARS



By Mark Meechan

"THEY like a show; let's give 'em a show!"

That's evidently the attitude of the New Dealers toward the American people.

As an instance consider the radio parade of governors that agitated the air waves a week or so ago to berate, belittle and deflate candidate Landon's colorless acceptance speech.

We all thought the speech from Topeka was quite inconsequential and utterly inconclusive—until the Democrats wheeled out a battalion of satelite, state politicians to carry out a movie-melodrama counter-charge.

Why this business of trotting out the big guns to answer a pop-gun salvo?

It must be because the politicians, realizing there is to be no campaign of issues that get down to root causes, have determined to give the great common people a rousing show. And, indeed, they ought to get SOMETHING for their money.

* * *

Among the six great Democratic governors, there wasn't enough oratorical "meat" to make one good speech.

Boil it all down and you will find that candidate Landon was charged with not promising such Utopian reforms as ex-candidate Roosevelt promised and, in four long years, failed to effect.

That poses the problem for cross - word - puzzlers and all others who are interested: "Who is the greater statesman, the champion of the people who makes lavish promises he doesn't intend to keep, or the servant of the interests, who is very chary about making anything like a promise you could pin him down to?"

Mail your solutions to "Eyes and Ears Department," in care of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

* * *

Yes sir, all that six great governors could accomplish was to poke a little fun at the Republican candidate for president because he has been too timid to abandon himself to promises.

You could almost hear them think, between the spoken words: "Why, the fool hasn't enough sense to promise a solution for everything. He doesn't seem to realize how quickly the people forget!"

Oh, I beg your pardon; there was another point hinted at by the radio snipers.

A comprehensible survey of the speeches does give one a suggestion that the six New Deal mouthpieces felt Mr. Landon was getting too much publicity for going on vacations, riding horses, and doing other piddling things in places remote from the haunts of the masses.

They couldn't seem to see what all that has to do with the imperiled destinies of the nation—and they were utterly at a loss why the big and

(Contained on page 7)

Motor Caravan to Carry Throng to Cleveland Rally

Tory "Kept" Press Nailed in Lie by Own News Columns

(*Special to* SOCIAL JUSTICE)

CLEVELAND, Ohio. — The brazen efforts of the bankertory "kept" press of the country to minimize the power and vigor of the National Union for Social Justice, and the growing strength of the Union Party, was typified Sunday, August 2, by the methods employed by Cleveland's only Sunday newspaper — the Cleveland Plain Dealer—to-belittle one of the greatest throngs ever assembled in Cleveland by a single organization.

Cleveland units of the National Union held a monster picnic on Saturday, August 1, at Puritas Springs Park, near the Queen City.

The Lie on Page One

As despicable bit of journalistic legerdemain as ever has been used by a great metropolitan journal to "snipe at" the people's crusade was employed in the Plain Dealer's description of the picnic.

The opening paragraph of the story on page one reads:

> **"Thomas C. O'Brien, Boston attorney and Union party candidate for vice president, last night called upon an audience of 5,000 in Puritas Springs Park to insure a "new conscience in government" by voting for William Lemke, Union party candidate for president."**

Truth Buried on Page 15

Obscurely buried in a "run-over" of the story onto page 15, the Plain Dealer printed this paragraph:

> **"Park officials estimated the crowd during the day at 47,000, which they de-described as being 'one of the best in the history of the park.' About 5,000 were grouped about the rostrum during the speaking program."**

On page one it is 5,000.

On the inside—on page 15—the grudging admission that there were 47,000!

Journalism in America! Newspapering in Cleveland!

The exclusive use of Puritas Springs Park, an amusement park several miles from Cleveland's public square, was obtained by the National Union for this picnic. With scarcely a line of newspaper publicity to promote it, Father Coughlin's Cleveland organization assembled a crowd of more than 50,000 people. The park officials had "clocked" 47,600 up to 5:30 p. m., and made no attempt to count later arrivals.

Report Stirs Public Ire

Indignation waxed almost to the exploding point among members of the National Union in Cleveland on Sunday when they read of the deceptive report of their picnic in Cleveland's only Sunday newspaper.

State Supervisor Sylvester V. McMahon, in commenting upon the affront, said:

> "It is but a fair sample of the misrepresentations an independent movement encounters at the hands of an opposition press. The one redeeming feature of it is that the misrepresentation is so transparent as to make those who attempted it appear ridiculous. **In most instances the facts misrepresented are concealed and the story must be contradicted. In this instance the story itself carries its own contradiction.**
>
> "It should be a wholesome lesson to every citizen of Cleveland not to rely upon the daily press for any accurate and unbiased account of the activities of the National Union for Social Justice or the Union Party."

Webster I. Sallee, Congressional district president of the 20th Congressional district assembly of the National Union, was bitter in his denunciation. He said:

> "It was one of the most reprehensible tricks I ever witnessed. The bare-faced attempt of a supposedly honest and righteous newspaper to give the impression that the National Union in the Cleveland area could only assemble 5,000 people to hear the vice - presidential candidate of the Union Party, Thomas Charles O'Brien, instead of the 50,000 people it actually attracted can only be characterized as vicious."

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Thomas O'Brien Hails Lemke as a New Lincoln

Addressing the Cleveland units of the National Union for Social Justice in a mass picnic Saturday, Thomas Charles O'Brien, Boston labor counsel and former district attorney, hailed "Liberty Bill" Lemke, his running mate, as "another Lincoln."

Mr. O'Brien added that while, "Landon was making a fortune in oil, Liberty Bill Lemke was making a fortune of love and affection in the northwest."

"Let us not betray ourselves by choosing one of the Siamese twins," O'Brien said. "Both the old parties have failed because they were shackled by the international bankers.

"This has become the home of the oppressed and the home of the fearful," the Boston labor lawyer said. "If conditions continue as they are, you have only yourselves to blame. Thanks to Father Coughlin, you cannot say that you were not warned.

"Don't you realize that the money that is being sent into various parts of the country by Jim Farley to help the Democratic candidates is your money? We are being bought and sold with our own money. If we must trade our liberty for bread we are doomed forever to economic slavery."

O'Brien read a telegram from Father Coughlin asking NUSJ members to busy themselves getting petitions signed to place Lemke's and O'Brien's name on the ballot in Ohio. O'Brien said he wanted to "terrify" the old parties by obtaining 500,000 signatures for the Union party in Ohio, and estimated the organization already had 300,000 of the 346,000 required.

"When Father Coughlin put his seal of approval on Lemke," said O'Brien, "he sealed the doom of the old parties. The Union party, with those millions and tens of millions of followers of Father Coughlin, has at the start of this campaign a larger concentrated group than any other party ever had at the close of a campaign."

Cleveland, Ohio—scene of some of Father Coughlin's greatest triumphs—is in the last stages of energetic preparations for the greatest gathering ever to assemble in a convention of its kind. The first national convention of the National Union for Social Justice will swing into its first history-making session next Friday, August 14, at Cleveland's Public Hall. Sessions of the convention will continue through Sunday, August 16.

Arriving in motor caravans, over the country's rail lines and by motor bus, in steamships by way of the Great Lakes and in airplanes, approximately 150,000 persons from literally every section of the United States will come to Cleveland for the final day's rally of the National Union on Sunday, August 16.

Big Motor Caravan

Convention officials are expecting from 8,000 to 10,000 voting delegates and additional visitors who will swell the daily total well over 75,000.

In addition to this vanguard of delegates and visitors, 50,000 followers of Father Coughlin, riding in a motor caravan of 10 columns originating in Indiana, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and southern Ohio, will converge on Cleveland on Sunday for the Stadium session.

This gigantic rally, to be addressed by the Rev. Father Charles E. Coughlin, will be the climax of the first national convention.

Sylvester V. McMahon, general convention chairman, has announced that the National Union's Ohio Board of Operators, composed of presidents of the Congressional districts, met in Columbus recently and arranged the motor caravan.

Will Start at 4 A. M.

The columns of automobiles, Mr. McMahon said, will start from the farthest points at 4 a. m. As they continue toward Cleveland, they will pick up other automobile delegations in the communities through which the the converging caravans pass.

There will be at least 10,000 automobiles in the 10 columns, the committee plans. Many delegates will be in their own private cars, while some groups have chartered special buses.

The daily sessions of the convention will be held in the main auditorium of Public Hall. There will be two sessions a day from 9 a. m. till noon, and from 1 p. m. until 5.

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Nations of Europe Watch Civil War Tide in Red Spain

By the Foreign Editor

Civil war in Spain, with all its attendant chaos and disorder—undetermined thousands of troops and embattled civilians slain, churches confiscated and burned, proud old cities fought for and pillaged by the victors—continues to redden the map of the Iberian peninsula. Rightest "rebels," attempting an overthrow of the "Liberal" government seized cities in the industrial north and struck in an encircling movement at the radicals' government entrenched in Madrid. The Leftist "loyalists," striking back, repossessed cities in the south and east.

Fine old cities, dreaming of long past glories, again echo to the clash of combat, the courtyards of Spanish homes are lighted by the glow of church fires, and the dust of sleeping streets is stirred by modern troops in action. Historic Zaragosa, an ancient university town dreaming beside its romantic canal, suddenly becomes the key point in a strategic battle for supremacy.

War Becomes Siege

In view of the rebels' failure to attain a swift decision in the early stages of the insurrection, both sides have settled down to a battle of siege proportions.

Always in the background of Spain's civil war is the threat of grave international complications. If the extreme left forces of the government win, it is highly possible that Moscow would supercede the victory with an out-and-out comunism. If the rightist rebels win, French Fascists across the border are more than likely to take it as a signal to attempt a coup against their own Popular Front government, precipitating a reign of terror paralleling once more the days of 1793.

Leon Blum, head of the leftist French government, has already indicated that he would support the Spanish leftists in every possible way; and one report states that he is supplying ammunition. The conservative groups in France are irrevocably opposed to this aid to the leftist government of Spain. These French conservatives are lined up with the Spanish "rebels" in what they consider may well be a test of strength with Moscow.

Hitler, Duce Watch

From the sidelines watch Mussolini and Hitler. A conspicuous number of Italian Fascists were present at the recent funeral of the assassinated rightist Spanish leader, Sanjurjo. In view of Hitler's vehement opposition to Moscow, it is logical to conclude that he, too, is in sympathy with the rebels.

Both dictators are closely watching for an overt act from France to justify their own "interventions." This would have all the earmarks of beginning another world war.

Spain thus holds the spotlight on the international chess game. A house divided against itself cannot long stand. When it falls there will be greedy hands to fight for the land that once honored the proud name of Isabella.

Army Loyalty Split

In view of the many factions involved, SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith presents an analysis of the Spanish political picture, by an able foreign staff writer of the Christian Science Monitor:

"The Army is of divided loyalty. As first premier of the Spanish republic, Manuel Azana retired thousands of old-regime officers in 1931 and tried to make the army loyal to the republic. But the army traditionally meddles in politics, and a widespread conservative dictatorship plot was forged underground. Gen. Francisco Franco commands wide personal loyalty.

"Fascists in the narrow sense of the term are gun-carrying followers of Jose Antonio Primo de Rivera, son of Spain's last monarchist dictator. Their numbers are unknown, though believed limited. Young Primo de Rivera was imprisoned last May for plotting rebellion.

"Monarchists had some 40 deputies until they withdrew in protest from the parliament. Their leader, Jose Calvo Sotelo, had been slain in a vendetta of assassinations with

(Continued on page 14)

Refugees Flee Civil Strife in Spain

News picture by Acme.

Rather than take sides in the bloody Spanish revolt of rightists against the entrenched liberals, these citizens of the strife-torn peninsula preferred to emigrate to France. They are shown with their luggage arriving at Hendaye, on the French border.

"It Can't Happen Here"

By Father Coughlin

THE title of this editorial has been widely publicized by Sinclair Lewis. I am borrowing it to emphasize the thought that it can happen here.

By "it" I mean the revolution which has spread from Moscow to Madrid.

Do you realize what has happened in Europe? The continent which gave us our culture, our religion, our law and a considerable part of our heritage is undergoing a crucifixion. The high priests, Annas and Caiphas, who should have been the defenders of their peoples, have sold them for thirty pieces of silver to the international bankers. We in America possess a considerable degree of culture, but it is not as extensive as it was, and is, in Europe. As yet we have produced neither an Aristotle, a Cicero, a Dante or a Shakespeare. We are lagging far behind with our Beethovens and our Liszts. Although we have surpassed the European with our material scientists in the field of mechanical invention, we have not equalled Europe with a Lister, a Pasteur and a Madame Curie.

For the moment set aside that controversial point, if you care to dispute it. But do not blind yourselves to the fact that Russia, Germany, France and Spain were regulated by so-called Christian rulers and were operated under the so-called benign system of modern capitalism. Today these nations are dominated by the Communists or by those who out-Stalin Communism.

For example in Spain, which not only gave to posterity its Caesare Borgia but also the Saint who bore that name, as well as Ignatius Loyola and more than 295,000 missionaries who planted the cross of Christ throughout the world, the red flag flies from the Borgia palace and the red flag flies in the streets of Madrid.

Bear in mind that, according to more or less accurate figures published by the communists themselves, there were fewer than 150,000 communists registered in all the provinces of Spain. These 150,000 were so well organized that they commercialized upon the poverty, the exploitation and the asinine inactivity of the so-called leaders in the Iberian peninsula.

Today, those communists are referred to in our daily press as "the loyalists." Those who oppose them are labeled as rebels. We have lived to see the day when one who upholds democracy, the right of private property and the freedom of religion is classified with the Benedict Arnolds of civilization!

No impression shall be made upon my mind next November, if the communists poll less than one million votes because one million organized communists can make happen here what has happened in Spain! Neither do I grow enthusiastic over the campaign of vilification waged against the communists by certain journalists who lack even the stone-age common sense to remove the cause before you battle the effect.

What happened in Spain can happen in America, unless we who profess Christianity and proclaim our love for democracy and the Constitution which supports it will cease playing politics with those who love not the heart and soul of capitalism but rather the cancers which grow upon its ugly breast.

Capitalism does not mean the private control of money. That is the tenet of Rothschildism. Capitalism does not believe in exploiting the laborer and the farmer. That is the offshoot of modern banking. Capitalism is not opposed to the progress of public works undertaken by the government. It should be hostile to any public works program undertaken by government contractors with privately created money.

There are more things in life than a form of government, especially when it is as empty of justice as is a sucked egg. **The rights to life, to liberty and to the pursuit of happiness are more important rights than all the conventional compositions contained in the body of the Constitution.**

Those who should be most interested in the correction and eradication of the errors of modern capitalism should be: First, the religionists because in every instance where Leninism appeared in Europe religion became outlawed. Secondly, the manufacturer who knows by this time that when communism appears the deeds to his factory and to the factories of his compatriots are used for a bonfire in the public place. Thirdly, the politician because, as history proves, his back has made the best target for dum-dum bullets throughout the entirety of Europe.

The question today in America is the same as the question from Moscow to Madrid in Europe: Shall there be financial freedom or shall there be revolution? There is no other alternative. It is up to us to choose.

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Jailed for Fighting Big Power Company

Mayor Bangs Gets Cell in Electric Rate Battle

Principle 3 of the National Union for Social Justice declares for Nationalization of all public necessities which, by their very nature, are too important to be held in control of private individuals. By these are meant banking, credit and currency, power, light, oil, natural gas and all natural resources."

Because he strove to defend the consumers of his city against the exploitation of a powerful utility company, Mayor Clare W. H. Bangs of Huntington, Ind., recently served several days behind jail bars.

He was arrested on a contempt of court charge when he refused to disconnect 600 of his townspeople from the specially built power lines of a municipal power plant.

The municipal plant had offered the citizens of Huntington cheap electric rates in competition with the high charges of the Northern Indiana Power Company, a private utility.

Defies Power Utility

The Northern Indiana Power Company had fought to prevent Mayor Bangs from building the municipal plant but lost out. Finally, the utility succeeded in convincing the courts that the city-supplied current could be used only for street lighting.

In the interests of people's rights, Max Penney, cashier of the municipal plant, and J. C. Brown, Penny's assistant, went to jail with Mayor Bangs.

City Official Relates Own Story

By Hon. C. W. H. Bangs
Mayor of Huntington, Ind.

The city of Huntington, with a population of 14,000, situated on the banks of the Wabash in northeastern Indiana, was the second city in the United States to establish a municipal light and power plant for lighting its streets, alleys, parks and public buildings by electricity.

The city of Huntington was a pioneer. Its plant was in operation seven years prior to the establishment of an arc circuit system by a few enterprising citizens. The city at various times sold current to isolated consumers. Under the then existing laws, it might have extended its facilities and sold current freely for profit.

City Votes Five to One

In 1913 the Spencer-Shively Act was passed, creating the Indiana Public Service Commission and providing that cities and towns desiring to enter the commercial field must first submit the matter to an election. If a majority of the people decided in favor of entering the municipal utility field, the city might then proceed to file a petition with the Public Service Commission for a certificate of public convenience and necessity. If the certificate of public convenience and necessity was granted, then the city was free to sell current, although competing against a privately owned utility.

After the passage of the Spencer-Shively Act, the matter was submitted to the people of Huntington, who voted five to one in favor of entering the field of commercial light and power. A petition was filed with the Public Service Commission of Indiana and a certificate was issued to the city, authorizing and directing it to sell current on demand of any consumer.

Twice the city went to the Public Service Commission for authority to issue bonds to be sold to the public for the purpose of reconstructing its municipal light and power plant. The issues were authorized and the bonds were sold.

Utility Pledges Broken

Just as the city was proceeding to take on new consumers, a transaction was entered into between the privately owned utility and the principal officers of the city whereby the local utility agreed to grant a reduction in rates to local consumers and to give "stand-by service." This was hailed as a great victory and no effort was made to obtain consumers and no demand for service was made.

For 25 years the mayors of the city of Huntington have been elected upon a pledge to the people to extend the facilities of our city light and power plant, but after election, no effort had been made to carry this pledge into execution.

As managing editor of The Huntington News, I opposed the attempt of the Northern Indiana Power company to increase its rates in March, 1932. Being unable to get any action by way of reduction of rates through the Public Service Commission, we advocated the use of the service of the city system in competition with the Northern Indiana Power company as the only effective means of obtaining just and fair rates.

The city of Huntington paid 9 cents per kilowatt while the same company, carrying the current through the city of Huntington to Fort Wayne, a distance of 26 miles, sold current for 4 cents per kilowatt in Fort Wayne.

Our neighboring city to the north, Columbia City, owns its own light and power plant, sells current for 5 cents per kilowatt and makes sufficient profit so that it pays all the operating expenses of the civil city without levying of any tax.

Power Becomes Issue

The city of Huntington, like the hub in a wheel, is surrounded by cities and towns with municipally owned light and power plants all enjoying low rates for current and low tax rates.

In the primary election of 1934, the discriminatory treatment of the power company against the citizens of Hutington became a fighting issue. On the Republican side, no candidate would take a definite stand. On the last day for filing declarations of candidacy, I announced my candidacy and it became then a running battle until the election.

On taking office at noon on January 1, 1935, the common council was called in special session together with the board of public works and safety and each enacted the necessary ordinances and resolutions authorizing the extension of the city lines. Two hours and 45 minutes after my taking office, the city lines had been extended and the city was rendering service to its first consumer. These lines were extended without interruption until we had taken on 684 consumers, 92 of which were commercial.

Files Injunction

The Northern Indiana Power company filed an injunction suit on January 1, 1935, one hour and 10 minutes after municipal service was being rendered to the first consumer.

It was our contention that the city of Huntington had been fully empowered as a governmental agency to enter the business of generating and selling electrical energy to the public; that it had imposed upon it the legal duty of doing so on demand; that it had constructed the plant at great expense and that it had sold current continuously, for three years before my taking office, to the federal government for a C. C. C. camp; and that the failure of various city officers, through neglect or connivance with the power company, had not lost for the city of Huntington any of its rights given to it by law.

We believe that we have proceeded in strict compliance with the laws of the state of Indiana in extending these lines.

Our circuit court judge declined to hear the case because of the interest of the public. A special judge was appointed — a practicing attorney in the city of Fort Wayne. After a hearing, an injunction was obtained on August 16, 1935. We appealed to the Supreme Court of Indiana. The line crews extending lines and hooking on new consumers were laid off immediately but we retained the business.

Law Changes Needed

On October 17, 1935, the Northern Indiana Power company filed an affidavit charging myself and other city officers and employes with contempt of court, suing for a judgment of damages against us and asking that we be committed to the Huntington county jail until the judgment for damages was paid and until the consumers on the city light and power lines were disconnected.

On July 3, 1936, the court handed down its decision finding us guilty of contempt of court, assessed damages against myself in the sum of $2,520, and ordered each of us committed to the Huntington county jail until the judgment for damages was paid and until we disconnected all city consumers. An appeal to the Supreme Court of Indiana from this decision was prayed and granted.

Appeal bonds were fixed and bonds were filed, accepted and approved by the court, but the court held that these steps did not stay execution of the jail sentence, This, we contend, was not in harmony with the statutes of Indiana, which expressly provide that all proceedings upon a judgment shall be stayed upon the filing of appeal bond to the approval of the court.

It is not our intention to surrender the rights of the people of this community. My incarceration is of small consequence. The thing that is vitally important is the success of this movement for the freeing of the people of our various cities and towns from the domination by powerful utilities. The most successful instrument to free them is through the establishment of competing plants by cities and towns so desiring.

To accomplish this, the utility laws in most of our states should be revised so as to restore to the cities and towns the right, after an election, to establish their own utilities. Until this is done, there will be an ever growing dissatisfaction of the people with the unfair and discriminatory treatment by the big and powerful utilities.

Mayor Bangs

"It is not our intention to surrender the rights of the people of this community"

National Union Is More Than Political Club

A question that is being submitted repeatedly to the Central Office is: "Are the National Union units now mere political bodies, organized to function as such? If not, what are their aims?"

The National Union for Social Justice **is not a political organization in any sense.** It was organized primarily to further the education of the people in the principles of social justice which Father Coughlin has endeavored for years to instill in their minds and hearts.

Having partially completed this education, the National Union for Social Justice is bending every effort to study carefully the men who have submitted their candidates for the United States House of Representatives and to ferret out those undesirable candidates pledged to the support of the unconstitutional money system in existence today.

Thus, when a candidate has been found, regardless of his party affiliations, who will publicly promise his support to the 16 principles of the National Union for Social Justice and whom we feel is sincere, it is the duty of the local unit, in conjunction with the Congressional District officers, to endorse this deserving man.

Therefore, although the National Union for Social Justice is not a political organization, it is the aim of each unit and Congressional District Assembly to elect to Congress the man whom they have endorsed, be he Democrat, Republican, Farmer-Laborite or Unionite.

Criticizes Green For Farm Stand

To the Editor:

President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, in opposing the Frazier-Lemke bill through a letter which was read on the floor of Congress, has again proved to be against the laborer. The farmers and the industrial workers should be considered one great family, therefore each should receive reciprocal support. Any social legislation for the farmers will inevitably benefit the laborers.

Mr. Green, either through malice or ignorance, has failed to see how industrial labor could benefit by helping the farmers of the nation.

Already nine important unions have broken away from his selfish leadership. It is high time that the American Federation of Labor ousted him from his position as a representative of labor.

H. M.

Clifton, N. J.

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SOCIAL JUSTICE

FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY REVIEW

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BOSS-FED MEN

OUR mail bag contains a species of letters characterized by sterling honesty and effusive support to the 16 principles of the National Union yet so hesitant to join opposition against President Roosevelt that an answer is requested.

"For four years I have been without a job. My family was destitute. My home was confiscated. Unless President Roosevelt is supported now would not the WPA end? Unless funds are obtainable, my wife, my children and myself would have starved.

"Although I am an ardent supporter of the 16 principles of Social Justice I feel that I have a moral obligation to support the man who fed me."

There is no question in my mind that unless President Roosevelt had expended billions of dollars upon relief a revolution would long since had ensued.

It is unthinkable that the policies of President Hoover could have been pursued since 1933 without having forced us to duplicate the occurence recently witnessed in France and Spain.

I believe the most ardent supporter of President Hoover will admit the veracity of that statement.

Nevertheless, there are a few points to be considered. A skillful surgeon is not content merely to bandage a cancer. A scientific physician is not satisfied to prescribe a hypodermic of opium for a broken leg. The cancer will be removed if possible. The broken bone must be reset. Everyone knows that there can be no recovery without a permanent cure.

Certainly the nation is suffering from a broken down economic system. Wealth was concentrated in the hands of a few. Dividends were multiplied for the stockholders while wages were cut for the laborers. Money was manufactured by private individuals, who were licensed to create it, while the vast majority of American citizens was compelled to secure its money by arduous toil.

There can be no economic recovery without reform.

Now our complaint against President Roosevelt is that he bandaged the cancer and administered a hypodermic for the broken bones of the economic political body.

Did he not permit a small group of private bankers to issue credit to the United States taxpayers while this small group was practically bankrupt, having no substantial wherewithall for the issuance of sound credit? Did he not hand over in its entirety all the profits of the Federal Reserve Bank to the bankers themselves? Did he not confiscate the gold held by all the citizens and practically bestow it into the hands of the Federal Reserve Bankers?

Has he done anything scientific to remove the cause by which wealth was concentrated in the hands of a few?

Is it not a fact that one out of every three days' pay received, the laborer is exploited for the hidden enactions which are relative to general spending? Was this spending of a fabulous sum created by the United States government and not with money created by the Federal Reserve Bankers? These and one thousand other pertinent questions force upon every thinking citizen the conclusion that Mr. Roosevelt is a temporizer, a quack doctor, and a bush league surgeon who is more satisfied in bandages and candy coated pills than he is in scientific remedies prepared by the Fathers of this Nation who tell us that Congress has the right to coin and regulate the value of money.

Any antipathy to Mr. Roosevelt is based only on the fact that he failed the people by issuing money created by bankers who do not possess the power which rightfully belongs to Congress.

My opposition to the chief executive of the Nation is that he has raised the price of food stuff and the cost of living not levied directly against the manufacturer but indirectly against the eaters of bread and butter.

There can be no permanent relief without reform.

It is the duty of every WPA employe and every recipient of federal relief to press the hand that feeds him. But is it also the duty of every citizen to scrutinize the species of bread which he eats and to analyze the type of relief which he has received.

Much of that bread and that relief has failed. The burden will fall upon the children of the next generation.

I feel that instead of handing them bread they have been handing them a stone.

Therefore, they who are loyal to the 16 principles of social justice can not be loyal to falacies of relief which are being utilized in this nation to undermine the social structure or to demoralize the rights which all citizens are privileged to enjoy.

"Mad Priest" Answers Chester Davis

CHESTER DAVIS, member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Bank and formerly administrator under Secretary Wallace, has done me the honor of dubbing me the "Mad Priest." May I return the compliment to him by knighting him as the Errant Analyst.

I am mad, according to Chester Davis, because I have criticized the wilful destruction of food stuffs and farm products under the triple A. Perhaps my madness is similar to that of Joseph of Egypt, who in the years of prosperity placed in the graneries sufficient wheat to offset the impending famine.

Perhaps my madness is somewhat correlated to the scriptural edict enunciated by the Eternal God who promulgated the law of increase and multiply. Or, perhaps my madness runs counter to the sanity of Chester Davis and his confreres who originated the sublime lunacy of **destroying ourselves through prosperity.**

The basic philosophical plan of destruction is both immoral and unscientific if gauged by the precepts of God and by the manifold laws of nature. If destroying 10 per cent of the wheat begets prosperity, is it not logical to conclude that more prosperity would result with 100 per cent destruction?

I cannot repay the compliment extended to me by Chester Davis insofar as he has categorized me with those who still believe in the doctrine of increase and multiply. In the last of such shoddy stuff is the new deal made.

National Union Mass Meetings

I HAVE already arranged for some twenty mass meetings of the National Union throughout the various states. Dates have been set. Committees have been established. In some cases tickets of admission are already available. It will be well for the members of units and for those in charge of distributing admission tickets to kill two birds with one stone, namely, to enlist new members in the National Union while they are in the process of building up attendance at the mass meetings.

Potentially the National Union can affect no more than 7,000,000 votes at the November election. Actually it can account for no more than 3,500,000 as of today. Now it would be ludicrous on our part to attempt to change the complexion of the Congress of the United States with only 3,500,000 votes at our disposal.

At primary elections the National Union will be a power simply because the members of the National Union vote at primaries while the ordinary Democrat and Republican, to the extent of 70 per cent in some cases, remains at home.

At the final November elections this condition does not obtain. The stay-at-home Democrat and Republican usually votes at the final election. From this angle it is evident that the members of the National Union must bestir themselves considerably between now and November if success is to be anticipated.

Poll Shows Lemke Gains

From the Los Angeles Times

"Why the New Deal paid such assiduous attention to the Townsend-Coughlin-Long combination during the recent Townsend convention at Cleveland is now clear. "Third party" strength is not only growing, but it is taking from Roosevelt five times as many votes as it is taking from Landon—and it is particularly strong in some pivotal states which Roosevelt must carry in order to be re-elected.

"This is shown by the national poll of the Institute of Public Opinion. This poll shows that the nomination of Representative Lemke has caused even more serious disaffection in the left wing of the New Deal than had been supposed. The figures indicate that the Union Party is at present composed 70 per cent of voters who were for Roosevelt in 1932; 9 per cent of voters who were for Hoover in 1932; 4 per cent of former Socialists, and 17 per cent of persons who did not vote in 1932, or new voters.

"The five high Lemke states are North Dakota, South Dakota, Ohio, Minnesota and Massachusetts, all states on which the Farley machine had been relying. In North Dakota his percentage runs up to 18, enough to make a Landon victory there this fall highly probable if not certain.

"Another phase of the poll measures the influence of Father Coughlin and Dr. Townsend. An average of 7 per cent of the voters said they would be guided by Father Coughlin's endorsement of a candidate, and 10 per cent said they would follow Dr. Townsend similarly.

"The institute finds that August, 1935, the time of Senator Huey Long's assassination, was the high point of "third party" sentiment and that it declined steadily until June, when the Lemke nomination gave it a sudden upward spurt.

"This spurt, the polls show, was not curtailed by Roosevelt's acceptance speech, when he took a definite leftward position. The speech cost him votes, in the opinion of the institute, and did not in the least swerve to head off Lemke.

"The institute points to at least three states, Ohio Pennsylvania and Minnesota, in which the Lemke vote could easily be the deciding factor in swinging the state from Roosevelt to Landon, assuming that Lemke will gain nothing from now to election. If Lemke strength continues to grow, and from the same source, it may cost the New Deal a dozen more states."

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Aliens Learn Craft, Close U.S. Factory

Planks 1 and 7 of the Union Party platform, indispensable to the welfare of American citizens, are being flouted with complete impunity by those officials of our government who are vested with the regulation of our foreign commerce.

A few years ago a Massachusetts shoe factory employed many hundreds of workers in the manufacture of more than 40,000 pairs of shoes every day. The machinery used in this work was invented by New Englanders. The skilled labor employed was the product of New England.

Closed by "Alumni"

To this factory one day came a group of aliens from Czecho-Slovakia to learn the shoe industry. When they had gained all the knowledge necessary they returned to Czecho-Slovakia and their government started a gigantic shoe industry.

These foreign-made shoes were then shipped to America and sold $1 a pair cheaper than the cost of production in this country.

Today the New England shoe factory, which served as a classroom for its foreign labor competitors, is closed. Its employes are on relief at the expense of American taxpayers.

Japan "Steals" Industry

This revealing story was told by an eastern editor, who continued:

"Another New England industry was the manufacturer of rubber sneakers. This industry gave work to thousands. The sneakers were produced at an approximate cost of 60 cents a pair.

"Then the Japanese purchased machinery in this country and installed factories in Japan. With Nipponese labor costing only 17 cents a day, Japan soon was able to begin exporting the sneakers to America to be sold at 9 cents a pair!

"As a result, many more American factories were closed and thousands of unemployed were driven to relief rolls."

Skilled American labor was made to suffer in both cases by skilled, but cheap, foreign labor.

Living Annual Wage Hopeless Without Union Representation

Plans for a stirring crusade to free the American laboring man from bondage went forward this week as Father Charles E. Coughlin swung into a strenuous speaking campaign in the industrial regions of the nation.

As this edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE went to press, Father Coughlin had completed a program of speeches in New England and was preparing for another in the mining regions of Pennsylvania.

Meanwhile, Congressman William Lemke, Union Party candidate for president, announced that he would carry the message of his party to industrial workers in a whirlwind tour soon to begin.

While neither of the two leaders disclosed the subjects they would discuss, it was understood both would make the principle of a living, annual wage the chief spearhead of their bid to labor.

Both are firmly convinced that a minimum wage of $2,000 a year is necessary if the average American family is to enjoy the ordinary comforts of life and at the same time provide for child education and old-age reserves.

Living Annual Wage

There are 30-million families in America. Fifty-million members of these families are in the labor market. Were the family income to range from $2,000 to $2,500 a year, the principle wage earner could maintain his dependents on a decent standard of living.

If employable workers could be assured such earnings, the wages of America would amount to a minimum of $75-billion every year.

The shocking underpayment of laborers is clearly revealed when this proposed amount of earnings is compared with what workers have been receiving.

Wages paid to labor in 1929, inclusive of salaries, totaled but $51-billion. In 1930 the "gainfully" employed received only $64-billion; in 1932, but $30-billion. In 1934, the income of the laboring man, including both work relief and salaries, was only $33-billion.

What would $75-billion in labor income mean to America?

Many Fine Results

Agriculture would profit among the first, for the problem of the farmer is largely one of debt. With the buying power of the American family increased, the farmer would be guaranteed a steadier and more profitable income.

Mining would profit, for the expenditure of the new income would open up every productive mine in America.

Electric light and power companies would prosper from increased output.

Since labor produces the buying power not only for necessities but for luxuries as well, manufacturing in both brackets would expand.

Construction—we are now 10 years behind in normal building—would forge ahead. That means the replacement of practically one-third of the homes of America.

Transportation would take on new life, as would communication facilities.

The nation's tax bill—now a back-breaker for labor — would be less burdensome.

Thus would America prosper through a living annual wage.

Collective Bargaining

How could such a wage be accomplished? Only by collective bargaining through representatives of its own choosing may labor hope for a livable wage. Only by the formidable organization of workers into unions.

To prevent a decent wage and to check the progress of unionism, the large corporations have created that sinister and un-American device of the company union.

The heads of such "unions" are always subject to the domination of the employer. .The principle of the company union is not freedom, but bondage. It is a delusion and a snare and was so described by honest champions of labor before the congressional committees of the National Labor Relations Board.

GOOD PAY IS NOT LIVING ANNUAL WAGE

—*Photo by Ewing Galloway, N. Y.*

PLANK 4 OF THE PLATFORM OF THE UNION PARTY, as well as the second principles of the National Union for Social Justice, provides for a "living, annual wage for labor." Good wages in industries that have a seasonal production—overtime for the rush periods, alternating with weeks of layoff—are not a living annual wage. These men pictured on an automobile assembly line make good money WHEN THEY WORK.

EYES *and* EARS

(Contained from page 3)

make so much to-do about it.

In his turn, I suppose, Republican Campaign Manager Hamilton was saying: "The fools! Don't they realize that the farther Alf Landon stays away from the people, the less he appears on the silvered screen, the fewer radio talks he makes—the better will be his chances of arousing the enthusiasm of the common people?

"The lucky devils," no doubt, continued smart Mr. Hamilton, "have got the world's greatest siren, and beyond all question the most convincing of fairy tale spinners. I wonder why they waste the air and the money on stodgy old thick-tongued governors.

"If they had only given me a guy like that for candidate, this campaign would be a pushover."

And then, perhaps, he sighed!

"But you can't make a siren out of a shirt-front."

*** * ***

It's a good show, beyond question:

"The cross-country tilting of the Siren and the Shirt-front."

But unless we mistake their moods, the spectators are growing restless.

They are growing weary and LEARY of bread and circuses.

There is a rising wave of suspicion, that while the tinsel and the lights and the thrills are beginning to pall, the granaries are running low and the free bread cannot last forever.

Keener members of the audience are beginning to murmur this, after all, it's a lousy show and such poor bread.

The laboring man, for instance, is growing tired of the beguilments of the ringmaster who gave him work AT LESS THAN THE PREVAILING WAGE, so that it would stretch farther politically.

On the other hand, he cannot follow a new Showman who gives his blessing to the "company union," the capitalist's device for splitting the ranks of labor.

Disillusionment is overtaking the rank and file of organized labor as they watch two leaders, in whom they have placed their trust, shattering the solid front of the organization that was founded to uphold the perogatives and the dignity of labor — labor REGARDLESS OF RANK OR CLASSIFICATION.

Following close upon the heels of disillusionment comes distrust, as the laboring man, organized and unorganized, hears both the warring labor leaders sing the praises of Roosevelt and the New Deal.

Why, ask many a laboring man should they be so closely allied in their political affiliation, so far apart in devotion for the cause to which they have dedicated their life's work?

Is this an accidental or a planned paradox?

Laboring men, who during lulls in the big show, have peeked behind the scenes, are turning from the show to think grave thoughts.

*** * ***

And what about that other great group of American citizens, the farmers?

Are they enjoying the show?

Well, since AAA was scuttled and discredited, they have had little bread—too much circus.

And a mill-stone is about the neck of EVERY farmer — a mill-stone of debt that, under our present financial dispensation CANNOT BE PAID.

That is no fairy tale or campaign propaganda—IT IS A MATHEMATICAL FACT. Get the pertinent data, take your pencil, and you can figure it out as precisely as a school boy can add a column of figures or divide 6 into 36.

Not only that—the farmer faces a new scourge of drought, every continuing day of which accuses the New Deal of four years of criminal neglect of a CONCRETE, MENACING national problem.

In addition, the farmer is stricken with years of producing the nation's food and clothing AT LESS THAN A PROFIT.

And as a last, telling Brutus-blow, the New Deal reciprocal-trade-insanity has traded away, a substantial part of the farmer's OWN HOME MARKET. (Look up the statistics on agricultural imports!)

The farmer has little mood for shows, we judge him keenly.

And as a result, both farmer and laborer in increasing numbers, these last few weeks, have been turning demonstrably to the poverty-shackled candidacy of William Lemke—a humble and honest man for President of the United States.

Why?

Probably because he places the burden of the nation's rehabilitation where it belongs—on the shoulders of the Congress.

And because he pledges himself, in SIMPLE, UNDERSTANDABLE, and UNEQUIVOCAL words, that he will aggressively lead the people and the Congress in a COMPLETE, UNCOMPROMISING abolishment of the spectres that crowd the stage and all but obliterate the silly show starring the Siren and the Shirt-front.

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..Crusaders For an H

1836

ABRAHAM LINCOLN had the courage to defy the international bank vultures and issue non-cancellable, debt-free money—the same kind of money that was proposed in the Frazier-Lemke bill.

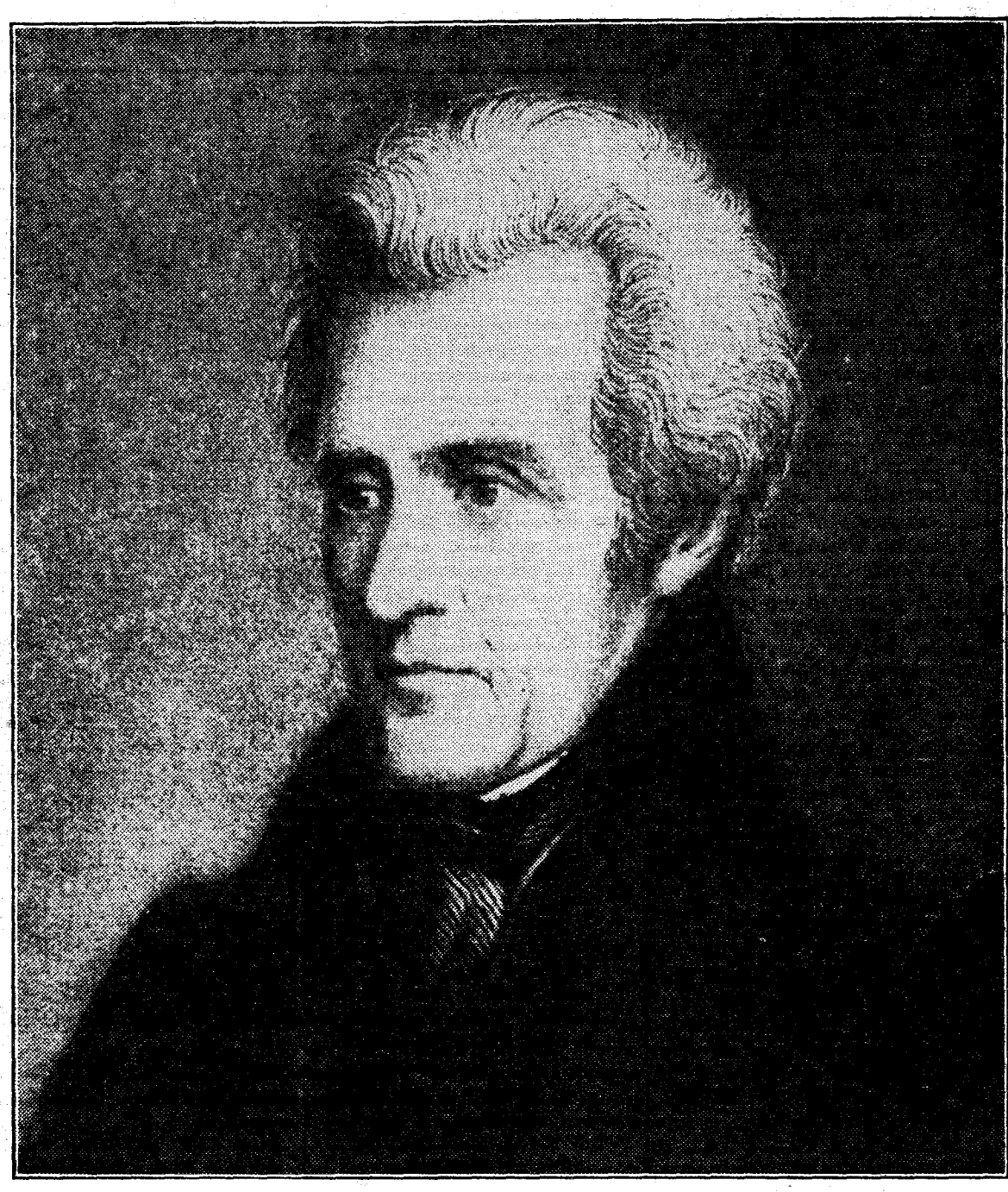
The first issue of this Lincoln money was $150-million in full legal tender. It was government created and free from the interest charges of private bankers.

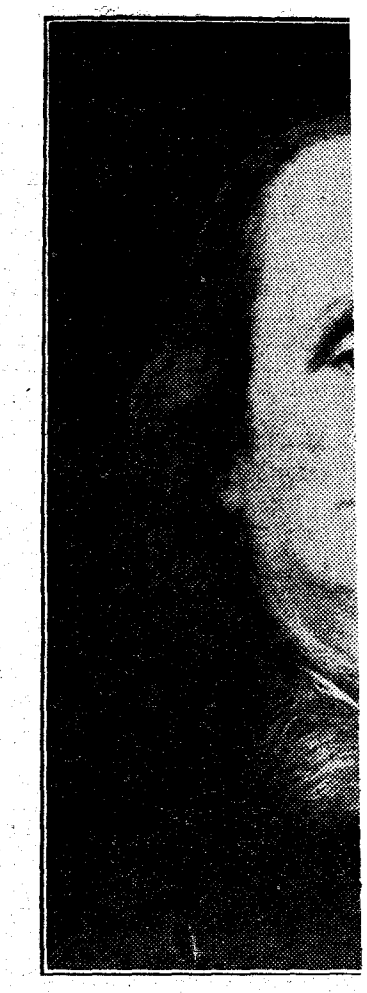
The total interest saved by the United States government on this small issue of money, from the time of issuance until 1933, was $11,378,000,000!

This is a simple, but startling, example of how the Morgans and the Rothschilds are able to control and concentrate our national wealth. Lincoln knew the tragedy that would inevitably result from private domination of money.

While president, he said:

"As a result of war, corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in the high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign until wealth is aggregated in the hands of a few and the Republic is destroyed."





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Pictures on this page by
Ewing Galloway

NO more illustrious man was ever elected to the presidency of the United States than Andrew Jackson, because he thought not of political expediency but of the general welfare of the people of his country.

None was more honest than Jackson, because he kept his promises.

Jackson was elected president in 1828 on his pledge that he would not renew the charter of the private "Second Bank of the United States.

Six years later, when the charter of the bank expired, he vetoed a bill that would have renewed the charter.

At that time he said:

"If congress has the right under the Constitution to issue paper money, it was given them to be used by themselves, not to be delegated to individuals or to corporations."

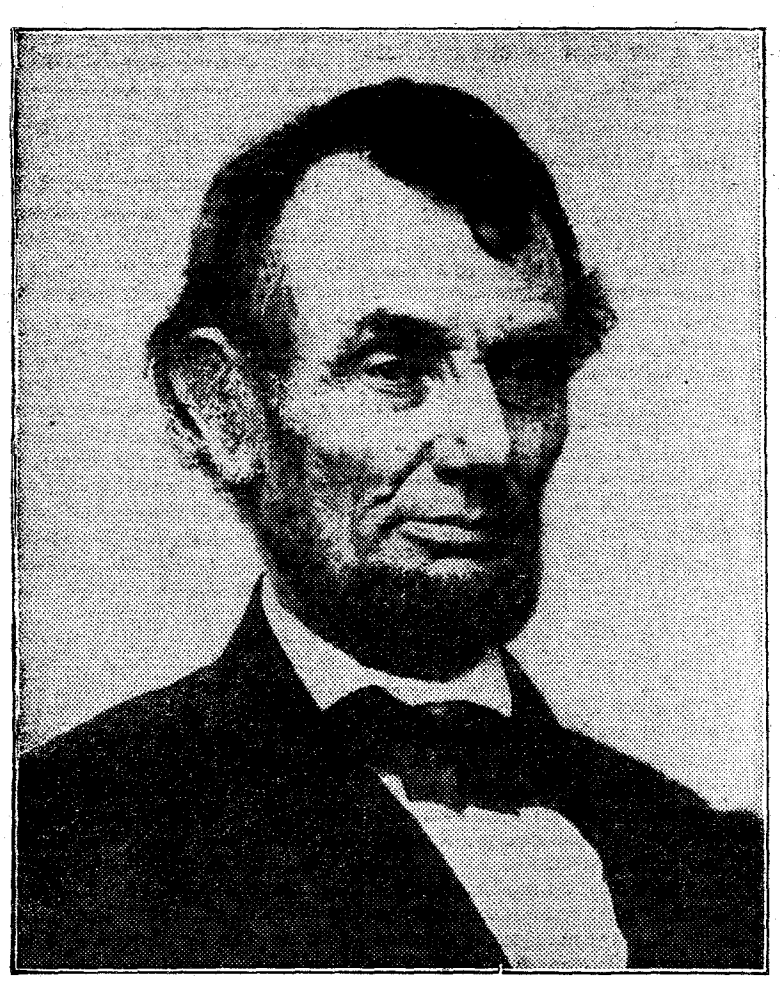
For a generation thereafter America acted on the good counsel of Andrew Jackson and barred the money changers from the temple.

Once, when a delegation of international bankers approached Jackson in the drawing room of the White House, he lashed them with the words:

"Gentlemen, I have had men watching you for a long time and I am convinced that you have used the funds of the bank to speculate on the breadstuffs of the country. When you won you divided the profits amongst you, and when you lost, you charged it to the bank.

"You tell me if I take the deposits from the bank and annul its charter I shall ruin ten thousand families. That may be true, gentlemen, but that is your sin! Should I let you go on, you will ruin fifty thousand families, and that would be my sin!

"You are a den of vipers and thieves. I have determined to rout you out, and by the Eternal, I will rout you out!"



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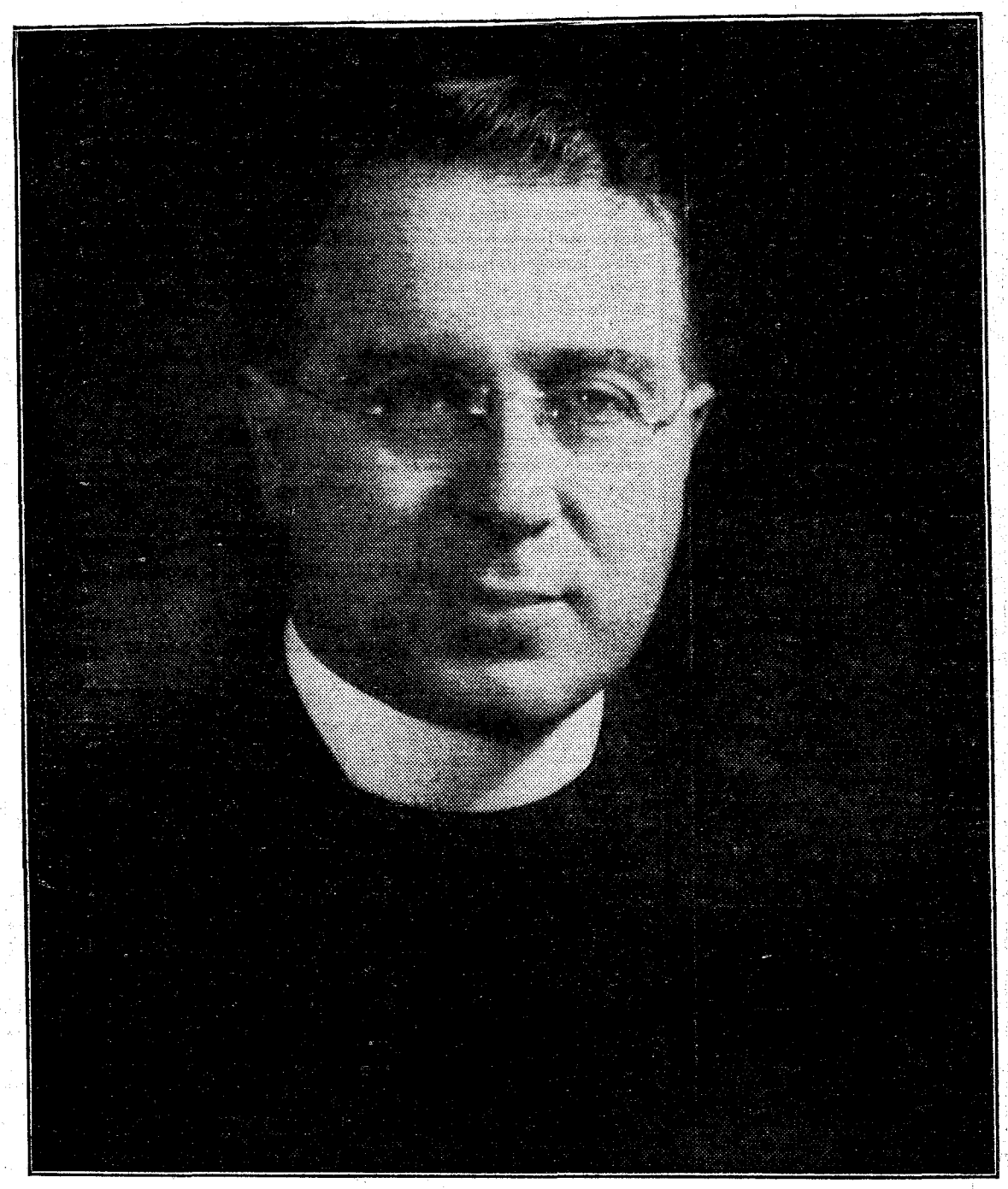


IT is seldom given to one man to awaken his countrymen to an enlightened knowledge of their economic problems as Father Charles E. Coughlin has succeeded in doing in America.

He stands today, after 10 years in the forefront of American public life, as the one, incontrovertible bulwark against the debauchery of private profiteer forces trying to devour us.

As a priest he preaches the encyclicals of Pope Leo XIII and Pope Pius XI. As a radio orator he has not been content with mere academic lip-service to the great social justice pronouncement of the popes, but has carried their earnest appeals into the field of action.

The 16 principles of social justice, so familiar to members of the National Union, are a particularly able capitulation of the papal declarations. Both alone and through the National Union, which he organized and now leads, Father Coughlin has inveighed, in season and out, against the private coinage and control of the nation's sovereign money.

In direct violation of the Constitution of the United States, the creation of the nation's money and the regulation if its value are now in the hands of the privately owned Federal Reserve Bank, and the profits of that system are paid into private hands.

Father Coughlin's campaign is for the restoration to Congress of its Constitutional power **to coin money and regulate the value thereof.**

Hardly second to his campaign for an honest Money system is Father Coughlin's advocacy of the **recall of non-productive bonds and the abolition of tax-exempt bonds.** Father Coughlin's radio discourses have stressed repeatedly the fallacy of maintaining "bonds of destruction" on the same interest-bearing profit basis as bonds issued to support constructive and remunerative projects. The idea of continuing to pay interest on munitions burned up in the World War a generation ago—profiteering murder bonds—is completely repugnant to sound economics and to social justice.

In the Democratic convention of 1896, a young Nebraska lawyer raised his voice and shot forth a challenge that echoed around the world.

"You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns," he cried, "you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold."

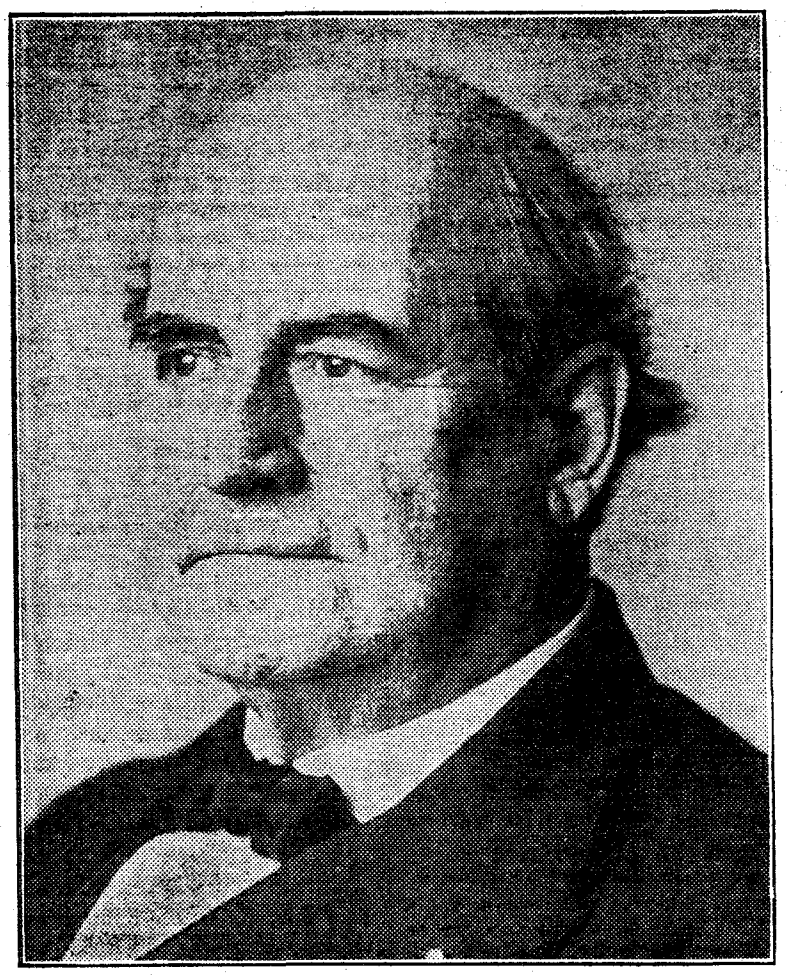
Thus did William Jennings Bryan follow in the footsteps of his great predecessors—Franklin, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln.

Thus did he sound the call to his fellow Americans to crush the gold standard and its advocates, the forces of private greed.

The issue in 1896—as it is today—was the issue of the People vs. Power of Private Wealth.

Bryan knew the perfidy of Wall Street and its international money alliance. He knew that the Panic of 1893, and every other economic depression, was caused by the false money and credit excesses of wealthy bankers.

Bryan lost by a margin of less than 5 per cent of the popular vote in that election, and so did the people.



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National Union Marching to Success at Primaries

Eight States Nominate Endorsed Candidates

This article is written with the thought of bringing to the attention of both the members of the National Union and other persons who are interested in this organization, but for various reasons have hesitated to sign a registration card, the work that has been accomplished in the last eight months of our organization.

In the Fourth district of Minnesota the National Union's endorsed candidate for Congress, A. B. C. Doherty, was nominated on the Democratic ticket over a field of four Democrats.

James Oliver's victory in the First district of Maine was most decisive. In Ward 7 of South Portland the vote was 306 for Mr. Oliver to 84 for his nearest opponent.

South Dakota congressional district No. 1 had a most able and competent candidate in Fred Hildebrandt. In Minnehaha county, Hildebrandt received 2,529 votes in comparison with 702 for the nearest competing candidate.

Results Encouraging

These facts should prove encouraging to the members of the National Union and most discouraging to those persons who are trying to defeat our principles.

As the primaries in the different states are held, SOCIAL JUSTICE will publish the returns so that all the members of the National Union will be acquainted with the results of their activities.

Endorsed by the National Union and nominated:

Maine:

District No. 2—James C. Oliver, R.

Iowa:

District No. 1—Edward Eicher, D.
District No. 5—Lloyd Thurston, R.
District No. 8—Fred Gilchrist, R.

South Dakota:

District No. 1—Fred Hildebrandt, D.

Ohio:

District No. 1—Joseph Dixon.
District No. 2—Rev. H. Bigelow.
District No. 4—Robert Turner.
District No. 5—Frank Kniffin.
District No. 7—Arthur Aleshier.
District No. 9—John F. Hunter and Raymond Hildebrand.
District No. 12—Arthur Lamneck.
District No. 13—Henry Hart.
District No. 17—Wm. Ashbrook.
District No. 19—M. J. Kirwan.
District No. 20—Martin Sweeney.
District No. 21—Robert Crosser and Harry Cahn.
District No. 22—Anthony Fleger.

Minnesota:

District No. 2—Henry Arens and Elmer Ryan.
District No. 3—Ernest Lundeen.
District No. 4—A. B. C. Doherty.
District No. 5—Dewey Johnson.
District No. 7—Paul J. Kvale.

New Jersey:

District No. 4—Joseph Daly.
District No. 11—Edward O'Neill.

Indiana:

District No. 1—Wm. T. Schulte.
District No. 5—Benjamin J. Brown.
District No. 6—Virginia Jenckes.
District No. 10—Finly Gray.

Pennsylvania:

District No. 3—Michael J. Bradley.
District No. 12—C. Murray Turpin.
District No. 13—James Gildea.
District No. 14—Guy L. Moser.
District No. 18—Benjamin K. Focht.
District No. 22—Harry Haines.
District No. 27—Joseph Gray.
District No. 29—Charles Crosby.
District No. 33—Henry Ellenbogen.
District No. 34—Mathew Dunn.

We Can Now Put Hope in a President

At the inception of the National Union for Social Justice it was intended that the members concentrate their efforts exclusively upon electing honest, sincere advocates of social justice to Congress, since it is Congress alone, not the president, which drafts and votes upon the bills which become our laws. The importance of these national legislators is still recognized.

However, in the meantime an unusual event has occurred in the formation of a new party—the Union Party—headed by William Lemke, a representative from North Dakota, who in the two consecutive terms of office which he has served has proven his sincere desire to drive the money changers from the temple and bring about social justice for all classes of people.

His platform to a very satisfactory degree conforms with the 16 principles of the National Union for Social Justice.

Therefore, although heretofore bending all efforts toward the election of Congressmen, it would be very foolish on our part to pass up this wonderful chance of approving for endorsation by the National Union a candidate for the presidency **who has been tried and not found wanting.**

With Lemke elected, an earnest attempt to restore to Congress, where it belongs, the right to coin and regulate the value of money would be effected. To this one point much of the depression of the last few years is attributed, and it is natural that every chance to obtain this end is considered.

We Must Believe in Each Principle

To belong to any organization, that is to be a bona-fide member, is it not necessary to believe in the principles of that organization, to comply with its each and every rule and to work in complete accord with all the other enrolled members?

The National Union is similar to other organizations inasmuch as it has its principles, it has its rules and it has a record of every one of its enrolled members. In addition to this, the National Union aims to help, not only its enrolled members, but every person in the United States. Yes, we might go so far as to say every person in the world!

Therefore, it is necesasry that not only the unit officers, the congressional district officers, the deputy supervisors, the national state supervisors, but each and every member be in complete accord with, not just 10 or 15, but each of the 16 principles of social justice.

These 16 principles as written by Father Coughlin are the fundamentals of this organization. We cannot afford to slight one of them for all are of equal importance. All refer to the same purpose: **"The obtaining of social justice for all mankind."**

PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. **Liberty of conscience and education.**
2. **Just, living, annual wage.**
3. **Nationalization of important public resources.**
4. **Private ownership of all other property.**
5. **Control of private property for public good.**
6. **Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking system and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.**
7. **Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.**
8. **Maintain cost of living on an even keel.**
9. **Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.**
10. **Labor's right to organize.**
11. **Recall of non-productive bonds.**
12. **Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.**
13. **Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.**
14. **Simplification of government and lower taxes.**
15. **Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.**
16. **Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.**

KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE

PRINCIPLE NO. 13

I believe in broadening the base of taxation according to the principles of ownership and the capacity to pay.

IT IS both impossible and impractical to discuss the whole tax situation. When approaching this subject, therefore, it is necessary to emphasize the bigness of industry. These remarks are to be interpreted in the light of an effort to save small industry, to protect to a degree the medium-sized industry, and to eliminate the danger of America's becoming a nation where all industrial wealth will be concentrated in the hands of a very definite minority.

Ninty-seven per cent of the industrial activities of America are conducted by small industries. Nevertheless, the remaining 3 per cent which represents big industry, commonly so-called, employs 51.9 per cent of all labor engaged in industrial pursuits. Thus, it is evident that the development of mass production has had a tendency not only to eliminate labor but a corresponding tendency to eliminate small industry and thus concentrate all industrial activities in fewer hands.

It is not necessary at the moment to cite arithmetical facts when every person is aware that the motor industry, which a few years ago was widely distributed among many corporations, is now concentrated among six or seven corporations. The same process tending towards monopolization of industry has manifested itself in the textile industry, in the steel industry, in practically every mass producing industry in our nation.

Inequalities Cited

While we have had various laws enacted to prevent the monopolization of industry, nevertheless, every law contained some loophole and thus proved to be inefficient at stopping the steady growth of big industry.

The small industrialist has been bought out or has been destroyed by questionable competition. The big industrialist has been the recipient of ample loans because of his intimate relation with Wall Street.

The small industrialist in these depression days has been denied both governmental and banking loans.

The small industrialist was forced, because of his financial stringency, to discharge his millions of laborers. The big industrialist, generally smiling at the innocuous requirements of the N. R. A., either cheated on living up to the code statutes or proceeded to step up production and thus, indirectly, evade the letter of the law. This meant that in reality his profits increased at the expense of the laborer's pay envelope.

All our previous legislative efforts to correct these abuses either through the Sherman Anti-Trust laws, which forbade monopolies, or the N. R. A., which attempted to regulate industry, or the R. F. C., which proposed to lend money to small industry, have proven abortive and more or less idealistic.

Taxation Is Weapon

We are faced, therefore, with the problem of still preserving small industry and of preventing the future formation of more monopolies if we are really desirous of keeping our laborers employed. We are faced with the problem of destroying monopolies for the preservation of our national security. We are faced with the problem of divorcing industry from finance in the sense that a banker should be a banker and not the controller of a motor industry.

The solution of these problems is related to taxation.

It is not fair to include all big industry under the classification ot the big industries which we propose to tax into submission. Necessarily some public utilities such as the American Telegraph and Telephone, must be big or they cannot exist. While these industries can be controlled as to their activities and profits, nevertheless, the size of our nation, the density of its population and the nature of the service rendered necessitate that a national telegraph company be large if it exists at all. However, to avoid any misinterpretation, Father Coughlin neither affirms nor denies the right of the government to build, own and operate public utilities to compete with those which are privately owned.

I think, now, you understand the preliminaries of our specific tax question.

Tax on Profits

The National Union, therefore, is ready to support legislation which will institute a system of taxation based upon the ownership of wealth and capacity to pay. That is its general principle. The application of this principle for practical purposes impels us to support legislation which will tax monopolistic industries into submission for twofold purpose; first, to acquire tax money for the maintenance of government; and second, to provide fair competition and thus protect small industry from being forced out of business.

There should be a graduated tax imposed upon industrial profits. For example, the United States Steel Corporation practically monopolizes 50 per cent of the steel industry. The stockholders' profits are immense in the aggregate. Thus we suggest a tax of 2 per cent upon their first million dollars annual profit, 3 per cent upon the second million, 4 per cent on the third and so forth up to a given point. When ten million dollars profits had accrued we would levy against it a profit-tax so large that it would not be profitable for a corporation to operate much beyond that point.

Of course this taxation levied against the bigness of business means the decentralization of monopolistic industry. It is a step towards preserving small industry. It is a theory of taxation which is predicated upon the necessity of securing employment for our idle engineers, for millions of our idle laborers. It is a theory which aims towards preserving honest competition.

Rule Forbidding Visitors to Stand

The following paragraphs appeared in a letter from a Congressional District president:

"While we understand that a visiting member cannot take part in the regular business of the unit, we do feel that the visitor might often be able to contribute some helpful and constructive suggestions based on the experiences of his or her own unit and vice-versa.

"At this time of the year we feel particularly that visiting among units should be permitted. Those who are away for vacations (especially for the entire season) would be able to attend meetings just the same and keep informed."

Careful consideration was given to every angle of this suggestion and it was finally decided that for the well being of the National Union, a ruling be made that meetings should be closed to all non-members and to members of other units as well.

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National Union Rallies Are Order of Day

From California to New England—on cool greensward under verdant trees, and alike in parched parks beside dried up stream beds in the midwestern "dust bowl"—thousands upon thousands of earnest members of the National Union for Social Justice are gathering, these summer Sundays. Congressional district rallies, in the form of all-day picnics, at which those fortunate enough to have jobs may relax, are bringing together this motley assortment of humaniy. These plain common folk, informed and interested in their welfare as never before, group themselves tensely about the speaker's platform to hear afternoon or evening talks on the social justice program. A fortunate few of these larger rallies have as their speaker Father Coughlin himself. In a heavy and taxing schedule of speaking engagements, the burdened president of the National Union is visiting every corner of the land. At hundreds of other picnics, approved speakers, chosen from the big consecrated membership of the National Union, tell the eager crowds the story of Tweedle-dum and Tweedle-dee politics and the people's chance to vote for themselves in a concentrated program for social justice. The scene shown here is a picnic of the 12th Congressional District of California, held at Monrovia on May 17th.

Mass. Voters Register as Independents

Massachusetts once again proves her right to leadership. The call to arms has not here gone unheard. In accordance with a request printed in the issue of June 15, that members of the National Union remove their party designations and list themselves as independent or non-party voters, the response has been so great as to cause widespread comment among the newspapers of the state.

It is noticeable that the staff of the registrar's office covering certain districts has been increased since the inception of this movement. All of which certainly indicates that the cynics and political propagandists once again are wrong. Despite unspoken threats and economic pressure, the American people are not only *preparing* but are *beginning* to act.

An enthusiastic campaign is under way throughout the entire Bay State to increase the membership and number of units in all districts as well as to eliminate political stooges and hat-rack politicians from within the ranks. A decidedly healthy sign is the spirit of friendly rivalry which is in evidence in various districts in the race for leadership. It may not be long before we shall be regaled by the sight of a victorious president chortling over the newly-sprouted beard of his less fortunate neighbor.

Not least among the activities of the state is the distribution of the newspaper Social Justice. Its popularity is increasing so rapidly as to make it almost impossible to gauge the demand for each succeeding week, thanks to the efforts of unit officers who are ably co-operating with the local distributors appointed in each section.

Their increasing success is a tribute to the understanding of those members who realize that it is only by placing the truth before the eyes of all that we shall attain the goal for which we aim.

Oregon

National Union organization work is now in progress in Oregon under the direction of Mr. John R. Murphy, Portland attorney.

Persons interested in forming units or joining the National Union may make contact with Mr. Murphy at the Board of Trade Building, Portland, where the necessary material and information may be secured.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

"Free Speech"

Since we are forbidden to discuss politics or politicians at our unit meeting am I to understand that you do not stand for free speech?

When a person attends a theater, either a moving picture or a stage performance, he or she is not permitted to speak loudly nor to cause any disturbance that would annoy the other persons assembled. Yet, there is not a person who would say the theaters forbid free speech. The same applies to a unit meeting: You were forbidden to discuss politics because by doing so you might cause dissension among the other members of your unit. It is also known that the average person does not have an accurate knowledge of the political questions and by making false or incorrect statements more trouble could be caused than by not speaking at all. Therefore, we will continue to enforce this rule except in those cases where a meeting is called to endorse a candidate.

Small Units

Is the Central Office still accepting groups of 25 persons as units? I have heard that this rule does not apply any longer.

Yes. In towns where the population does not exceed 1,000, units may be formed of 25 voters. In urban localities, the minimum number for a unit is 50 voters.

Endorsation

When a candidate has been endorsed by the Congressional District Assembly and has been successful in obtaining the nomination at the primary election, is it necessary that these candidates be re-endorsed for the general election?

In those cases where the candidate already has been endorsed and as long as such candidate has not given ample and provable reasons why the endorsement should be withdrawn, that business will be considered as settled.

U. S. Senators

Is a presiding District Officer permitted to read at a District Assembly a letter written by a candidate for United States Senate who has not published in the newspapers the fact that he will support the 16 principles of the National Union?

Before any candidate for the Senate is eligible for endorsement he must publish three times in a local newspaper having a wide circulation the fact that he will support the 16 principles of the National Union. Until he or she has taken this action the members of the National Union will not begin to campaign for the candidate. This means that the candidate is not allowed to address any unit or district meeting and no correspondence is to be submitted to the members. After the candidate has advertised, he is eligible for endorsement. Each unit will hold a meeting for the separate purpose of expressing a choice, or an endorsement, of a senatorial candidate for their particular state. After each unit has voiced the opinion of the members, a vote will be taken to determine the candidate who is favored by the members. Approval or disapproval will be made by the Central Office. This, of course, applies only to those states that elect a Senator this year.

Insurgents

What action should be taken with those members who have signed a registration card and are a member of a unit, but who fail to live up to the principles of our organization in that they will not support the Congressmen endorsed by the National Union, or who specifically state that they will not vote for Lemke at the presidential election?

Action must be taken immediately to drop these members from the National Union. The only persons whose membership we desire are those who will support our principles at all times. It is the duty of the unit president to bring before the Congressional District Officers together with the State Supervisor, or his appointed deputy, any case of this sort. At their next meeting the case will be discussed and the action to follow will be voted upon.

Convention Guests

Is it permissible for any person to attend the National Convention to be held in Cleveland during the month of August?

The election of the delegates and alternates for this convention has been previously explained in this paper. However, it is permissible for any individual to attend the National Convention as a spectator. He or she will have no vote on any matter that arises at this convention. Neither the unit nor the district is in any way responsible for the expense of this trip in so far as the individual is concerned.

Eastern New York

Please note a correction in the letter that was mailed to the unit presidents in Eastern New York. The state office is situated at 415 Lexington building, New York City.

WISCONSIN

NUSJ Mass Meeting and Picnic at State Fair Park, West Allis

Sunday, Aug. 30

REV. CHAS. COUGHLIN

National President

Will Speak at 4 p. m.

Father Coughlin will personally present 25 beautiful silk American flags to the 25 units who by official count have sold the most tickets.

Tickets are now on sale at the NUSJ state office, 520 58th street, Kenosha, Wis. (Telephone 5157.)

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World's Farm Women Meet in Washington

By the Woman's Editor

Washington, D. C., was the scene recently of a cosmopolitan convention of farm women from 23 nations and from 40 states of the United States.

Very little publicity was given to this conference, which met to discuss health, co-operation and world peace, and much of that was flippant.

Among the foreign delegates were representatives from England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Australia, Burma, Ceylon, Canada, China, Japan, France, Germany, Palestine, East Africa, South Africa, New Zealand, Holland, Rhodesia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Latvia and Switzerland.

World Peace Topic

With such universal representation, the subject of friendliness between nations and its bearing upon world peace was naturally of prime importance. It was suggested that potential builders of good will existed in a common understanding of the problems of women all over the world and in cultivating mutual interests among women of different nations.

Some of the interests discussed, under the general topic of health, were safer motherhood, child welfare and the importance of nutritive values of foods. Menus and recipes typical of various localities were presented and it was decided to publish a cookbook giving the results of a three-year survey of domestic customs in five continents.

Establishment of clinics and other safeguards for maternity and infancy were described. American organizations seemed to be in advance of other nations in these activities and reports were made of hot lunches served to school children, of traveling and country libraries established, of canning contests and other recreational enterprises, and of financing college educations for rural girls.

Cite Rural Helps

With reference to labor, German women told of a system of apprenticeship to train city girls for rural housekeeping and English women described a plan that had worked out successfully for reviving an interest in quilting among rural women which was bringing in a surprising amount of revenue.

In Estonia, a small republic north of Latvia on the Baltic Sea, advice and assistance was given to country-women to make their farms self-supporting.

A widespread dissemination of the gospel of goodwill, by these returning delegates is the hope of the Congress of Associated Countrywomen of the World.

WOMEN OF OTHER LANDS

FRANCE

The greatest obstacle the women of France have to surmount in winning the right to vote is the total indifference of the men to their cause. The Frenchman's attitude toward his womenfolk, even his mother, has always been that of a wise but indulgent guardian, firmly protecting them against their own foolish impulses. They regard the political eloquence of the women who are active in the feminist movement as the childish utterances of an irresponsible sex and pay no more attention than they would to an infant crying for the moon. While they have achieved the appointment of feminine municipal councilors, they cannot vote, which limits their usefulness to verbal persuasion.

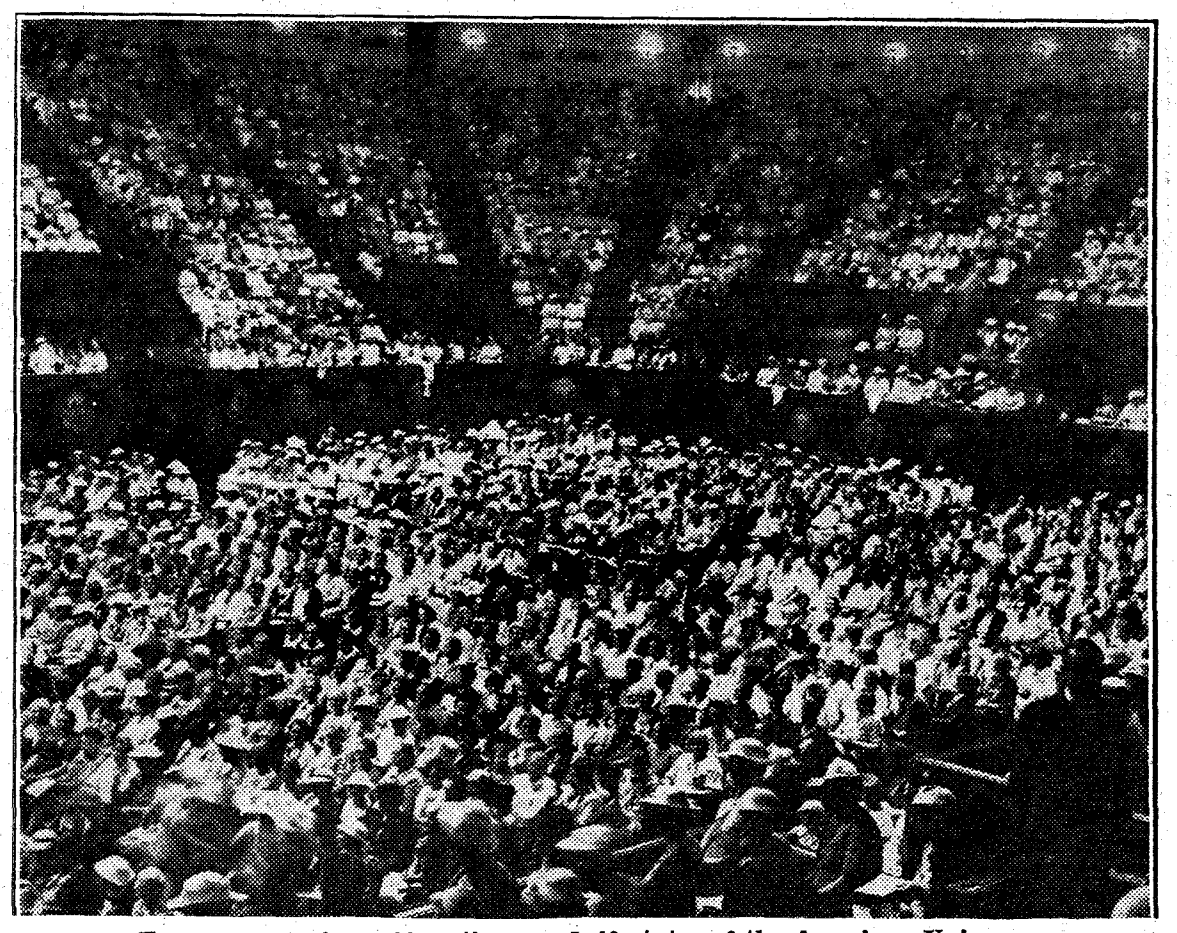
CHINA

Young Chinese girls are frequently a source of revenue to their poverty-stricken parents. If they escape being sold into slavery, they are bound out to contractors, who pay at the most $1.50 per month for each girl. The contractor hires the girl out to Japanese-owned factories for a monthly revenue of $3.50, thereby pocketing $2 profit. The parents receive a lump sum, equivalent to $10 in American money, at the time the girl is contracted for, and from then on she becomes virtually the slave of the contractor. She is allowed on the street only to go to and from the factory to the compound and then under guard. The monthly wage of $1.50 has to cover her food and lodging and if she loses a day at work, through illness, she is docked and forced to make up the difference.

ENGLAND

The spinsters of England, organized under the head of "The National Spinsters Pension Association," held their second convention recently in Hyde Park, London. Their chief object is to campaign for pensions for spinsters at 55 years of age, instead of 65. Due to the Boer and World wars, there has been an overwhelming majority of women in the island empire for several generations. Those who have failed to secure a husband feel that it is up to the national government to do something for them before they are too old to be anything but a burden to themselves and everyone else.

WORLD'S COUNTRY WOMEN MEET



Farm women from 23 nations and 40 states of the American Union were represented in this Congress of Associated Countrywomen recently held in Washington, D. C. World peace and rural problems of interest to women made up the covention agenda.

A Letter From Quebec

To the Editor:

As you probably know, this old French province of Quebec is the only province which has not yet adopted the economic heresy of woman suffrage, and the forces of ignorance have not as yet prevailed. A bill for it was sponsored by Mr. Fred A. Monk, and presented by him against my expressed will, but fortunately the majority threw it out, the clergy frowning on the idea.

The electorate, as a jury, is better conditioned without the inclusion of persons who, by nature, cannot take part in public life, except at a distance, with some rare exceptions.

The poor woman, obliged to drudge in the house, has plenty to do without studying politics and lust for power, and if parliamentarism is introduced in the home, you are going to sure destruction.

You will kindly consider that your publication is written for men of high order, who only can understand and determine the merits of policies, intricacies of existence and anyone who attempts to lay at the feet of women these problems is contravening the teachings of the Lord.

As a reformer, from the crisis just initiated by a group of business men and bankers in America and Canada, you have to take cognizance of sound teachings, in the way of suffrage.

The citations of Abraham Lincoln indicate this man talked well, but his war, over a contentious question between North and South, gives me the creeps, and if Mr. Lincoln has read the actions of Sem, Cham and Japhet after the Deluge, when Noah came out of the ark, he would have been better advised.

A. LAVALLE.

Montreal, Quebec.

National Union Widows Social Justice 'Martyrs'

Every cause has its martyrs—those who suffer much and say little. The National Union for Social Justice is no exception; hence, we desire to give due recognition to our "martyrs" in the pages of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Lest you may jump at conclusions, may we hasten to say that neither the organizers, the unit officers, nor the national supervisors are the persons to whom we refer. Naturally, we have all due respect for their efforts and their sacrifices in behalf of our movement; they have done their share, and we have no cause for complaint.

Nevertheless, the fact still remains that there are thousands of individuals who have borne with endurance infinitely more hardship, and who faced with courage infinitely greater disappointment than any organizer, officer or supervisor can ever expect to be confronted with. For lack of a more descriptive title, we can only refer to these persons as "National Union Widows."

Undoubtedly, theirs has been a supreme sacrifice. To illustrate a typical case of the manner in which the tranquility of many a household is disturbed, let us pause for a moment to review the ordinary day of routine for Mr. Brown, who, by the way, is a Social Justice enthusiast: Formerly, he came to and from the office with commendable regularity, enjoyed his evening meal, read the funnies and visited with Friend Wife.

Now, he rises late—having attended a unit meeting the night before—gulps down a scant portion of a carefully prepared breakfast, frantically waves for the registration cards—which he insists were in his coat pocket, but which had been removed by him the previous evening, discovers his error but fails to admit same—and runs off at a galloping pace to his car. He feverishly returns at night, very late for dinner. Immediately he plunges into an account of the new members secured that day and expounds a few points of the 16 principles. He demands a copy of SOCIAL JUSTICE, which has not yet arrived, kicks Junior's toy bank because it bears the inscription, "Member of Federal Reserve," and rushes off to a special committee meeting, leaving his wife distracted and dejected behind him.

However, the spirit of America surges through her blood. Defiantly, she flashes a determined look in the direction of her disappearing husband, dons her hat, and departs to join another unit with Mrs. Smith, who is also a National Union widow, at her side!

Women in the Limelight

Recent remarks of Amy Johnson Mollison at a dinner of the Women's Engineering Society in London, have aroused the ire of many of her sex and elicited from the famous woman pilot an explanation that they were intended to "liven up the proceedings and not to be taken literally at all." The statement which caused the most resentment was to the effect that "women have never been up to any good." Her own feats have been a contradiction of such a sentiment, and she insists it was a surprise to her that her "jokes" was not accepted as one.

Few obey literally the Master's injunction to "give all thy goods to feed the poor," but that is what Elsie Janis plans to do. Always warmly generous, the actress feels that by devoting the rest of her life to charity, she is "justifying her existence."

The former Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, daughter of William Jenings Bryan, retains her American citizenship, at the same time acquiring the status of a citizen of Denmark, of whose royal household her new husband, Capt. Boerge Rhode, is a member. Much against her wishes, the bride is quite likely to lose her diplomatic post, due to the impression that might be gained of divided allegiance, should she remain the United States Minister to Denmark.

Death has brought prominence to a negro woman of Richmond, Virginia, who overcame almost insurmountable difficulties during her lifetime. Reared in poverty, Mrs. Maggie L. Walker studied banking while she scrubbed floors for a living. As a consequence, she was, for 25 years, one of the few women bank presidents in this country. Her bank and two others were the only ones in Richmond to survive the depression.

A new record in the field of aviation was achieved by a woman, Mrs. Louis Thaden, on July 12 at Endless Caverns, Virginia, when she flew 109.58 miles per hour on a 100-kilometer course. An altitude record was made a few months ago at this same place when Helen Richey reached a height of 18,448 feet.

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The People Speak . . . .

"Poor White Trash"

To the Editor:

The utterances of the "Bridgeport Life," according to SOCIAL JUSTICE, surely knocked that old myth that "every American boy has a chance to be president" into a cocked hat.

I have always maintained that the rich had an absolute monopoly on the White House, but that my opinion should be sustained by such influential and Wall Street-abiding journal was more than expected.

When the servants of the "money bunglers" start throwing dirt they apparently are getting a little too eager and mostly do like the proverbial woman with the paint brush. They get most of it on themselves.

More power to you for showing up this kind of newspaper and may the November election convince such snobs that even the "poor white trash" has to be accounted with, perhaps a little more than the "party sheep" who so unreflectingly follow their "leaders."

—E. V. R.

Hudson, Mass.

* * *

Are You With Me?

To the Editor:

Father Coughlin has called us to arms. Are we going to show our loyalty to our great leader? Day after day, week after week, and year after year, he has kept up his courage in this great battle for our liberty, without one cent of compensation. All he asks is our support in winning a 100 per cent victory over the money changers and their servants.

Millions of our citizens are being driven to sin in a thousand different ways by these money changers and their servants. Some blame God and have lost faith in Him; others are ashamed to seek Him. Father Coughlin has pointed out the way to prosperity, peace, contentment and Christianity.

I have been a member of the National Union for 18 months. My three brothers and my father are all members through me and I just got another member a few days ago. I am going to keep everlastingly at it and win all the members I possibly can between now and November.

Are you with me?

—Edwin K. Lobdell.

Greene, N. Y.

* * *

Rallies Youth Units

To the Editor:

I was very much impressed by a letter in the July 16 issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE. The writer, a youth named Francis C. Burns, asks what he could do "to spread the gospel of truth to the youths who are ignorant of the truth about communism."

I have this suggestion to offer. Although I already am connected with a unit, I am making plans to organize a young people's unit.

Rally the youth behind Social Justice! That is one way to stamp out communism. The youth of America have a great leader in Father Charles E. Coughlin. I shall bend every effort to secure young members for the National Union for Social Justice.

—Lucy B. Schweitzer.

Minneapolis, Minn.

* * *

Suggests Living Memorial

To the Editor:

Fellow members of the National Union, let us join together to formulate some plan whereby we can pool our gratitude to Father Coughlin for his steadfast and courageous stand for the Christian principles of Social Justice, for the unceasing labor and energy expended on his radio broadcasts and the launching of the paper coming to us weekly, and giving us full information of what is going on at the nation's capitol, which was not possible for us who are earning a living at some job that leaves us with time for little else.

This is the New Age.

Let us band together to honor him with something that shall be a living thing and not, as in times gone by, wait a generation or two to erect a memorial to a great one. This is but a suggestion which, planted like an acorn, will grow into a Royal Oak, so let us hear from you.

—Lillian M. MacKenzie.

New York, N. Y.

* * *

No Time to Squabble

To the Editor:

As I read some of the letters from your SOCIAL JUSTICE members, I wonder at the bickering about the religious side of some of your followers. Why be concerned with such thoughts, when there is only one line of conduct laid down for us all to follow (Protestants or Catholics); namely, to be Christ-like in all our dealings with one another. How thankful I am (and I am a Protestant) to know that the common people of this great nation have found one man with ability, courage and wisdom enough to take up our fight for us. One man—standing alone—fighting our fight!

The foundation for our temple—the National Union for Social Justice—was laid by our forefathers more than a century ago, but has been allowed to become so overgrown by the weeds and underbrush of unscrupulous politicians and international bankers, that the foundation has been lost sight of. Now it is about to be brought forth, ready for us to build upon this foundation, our sixteen points, that they may shine forth with such brilliance that time will never be able to dim their light.

Future historians, we can rest assured, will range Father Coughlin's name beside the great and beloved leaders of the past. Our part in this drama is to work and fight for the principles laid down by our courageous leader and not squabble over religion or let our ambition spoil our work.

—M. A. L.

Springport, Michigan.

* * *

Hiding the Paper

To the Editor:

At a large newsstand here in Chicago, where thousands of people pause daily to buy their favorite paper or magazine, I asked one of the clerks if she ever heard of a paper called SOCIAL JUSTICE. She said she thought they had it in stock. She went to a dark, obscure corner of the room and dug up a copy of the June 22nd issue. I asked why the evident discrimination against SOCIAL JUSTICE. Her reply was that the "boss" put them back there and they had orders not to display them unless someone asked for them. Members of the various units of the National Union should take this matter up and ask their news dealers to give SOCIAL JUSTICE a fair share of display.

—J. T. McGuire.

Chicago, Ill.

* * *

For United Party

To the Editor:

The National Union for Social Justice aims to elect an independent Congress for our independent program for social justice, independent of the two old party platforms. With Father Coughlin our leader—and with the support of other liberal leaders—we are determined to drive the money-changers from the temple of America.

How can any member still continue to support reactionary Democrats and Republicans and keep up this un-Christian system of production for profits for the few only, and vote for a system of production for use at a profit for the workers, for the farmers, for the small business man and for all!

The good Father in heaven created all things for the common enjoyment of all, that we all might profit from the fruits of this earth—and not that a few might enjoy all the profits and encroach upon the rights of the many!

It is my earnest hope and prayer that the progressive and liberal leaders, and all liberal-minded people, quit the two old capitalist parties and stabilize themselves in a national united progressive party, for, as Father Coughlin has stated: "This is the trend of the times, this is the crucial political battle in which we must all participate to restore America to the Americans."

—Joseph W. Rebholz.

Milwaukee, Wis.

* * *

Suggests File of Paper

To the Editor:

I take pleasure to inform you that your weekly newspaper SOCIAL JUSTICE is just what the American people needed. I assure you that I read it from page to page and must state that it has informed me of more news than all the morning, evening, afternoon and Sunday papers have ever done in my life of 46 years. Why not bind or file together the paper in order to have them for ready reference when arguments arrive as to what Father Coughlin said and *DID NOT* say?

—Bernard Wohlfart, Jr.

Astoria, Long Island, N. Y.

* * *

Reads People's Page

To the Editor:

For the past three weeks I have been reading SOCIAL JUSTICE and want to say here that it is fulfilling every point you said it would.

The more I read the better I like it. This paper gives plenty of views, both pro and con, as to just what is being done for the nation.

Best of all, I like the "People Speak" page. We read these letters and they cause plenty of stirring arguments and even laughter for those who are still adoring the footsteps of the bankers and politicians. I am happy to meet people in the National Union who are doing some real thinking, instead of sitting in the movies, listening to hearsay.

—Mrs. Wm. A. Cole, Jr.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

* * *

Greetings to Members

To the Editor:

Unit No. 4, District 4 of New Jersey, extends hearty greetings to all Units throughout the United States, also to all readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE Perhaps many readers would like to join some Unit but do not know to whom to go. Therefore let us start a friendly rivalry to see who can organize the most Units.

Let every member get busy and sign up at least five new members, this would increase our army to several million more. All it requires is a little walk and a little talk.

Let us show our appreciation to our very able leader, Father Coughlin, and prove we are 100 per cent behind him and the 16 principles of social justice.

—Andrew C. Schoettler.

Riverside, N. J.

* * *

He Has One!

To the Editor:

I quote herewith from a Brisbane editorial appearing in the New York American for the 15th of May.

"The fact is that nobody knows anything about money; this country, perhaps less than any other. We put the price of gold up to thirty-five dollars an ounce, bury our gold supply in a deep hole, tell Americans they can't have any, and then yell 'Inflation' when it is proposed to print three billion dollars to help farmers with their mortgages."

The remark that "nobody knows anything about money" should challenge all to read "Money," written by Reverend C. E. Coughlin.

Are we really so ignorant or are we slow to put our knowledge to practical use?

I suggest we send Mr. Brisbane a copy of "Money" as a source of information on this important question.

—Beatrice Marshall.

New York, N. Y.

* * *

Praise for "Money" Book

The weekly paper SOCIAL JUSTICE and Father Coughlin's book "Money," if read by the American people, should bring them into action at the November election, to elect Congressmen for those in distress instead of those in support of only the money changers.

I cannot express in words my satisfaction and appreciation for this book on money and your newspaper that is not afraid to give the people the real honest truth, which has been withheld from them for many years.

I sincerely believe in the 16 principles of Social Justice and I believe that if the people will wake up and take action, we can restore prosperity to America.

George Martin Greene.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

TWEEDLEDUM AND TWEEDLEDEE

The argument is waxing hot between the kettle and the pot,
For the G. O. P. and Democrats are fighting like Kilkenny cats;
But it's Tweedledum and Tweedledee—they look and smell alike to me.

The politicians fix the slate so not a thing is left to fate.
Whichever candidate we choose, it's heads they win and tails we lose;
For it's Tweedledum and Tweedledee—they have the drop on you and me.

The bankers wear a canny grin, for they care not which side may win.
The higher piled the public debt, the bigger rakeoff they will get.
For it's Tweedledum and Tweedledee—the big fish feed on you and me.

But dry your eyes and calm your fears, there'll be a change the next four years.
The people, rising in their might, will bring a better day to light.
This Tweedledum and Tweedledee can't play their tricks on you and me.

—C. M. Moore.

Los Angeles, Calif.

A True Short Story

I am a teacher, 54 years old, and when school boards curtailed their expenses five years ago I was let out. I had taught 20 years and was working toward 25 years of service—and a pension.

I have been unable to get a school as my hair is gray. Have lived up my savings and was on relief a year, but when relief stopped I was hungry for several weeks, and finally found a place to work for my board.

It is on a farm and I do the washing and ironing for 17 in the family, all the dishwashing, mending, cleaning and scouring. I do not do the cooking. The lady of the house does that. She keeps summer boarders.

I empty the ashes, slops, carry in wood and water, and am glad to do it, but my hours are long and arduous, and I receive no salary. If I rebel, I shall again be hungry.

The poor are in the toils of the person higher up. We are weakened in morale, our views have changed—or rather, we no longer have a viewpoint or outlook of any kind.

Imagine a woman, 54, who has always worked and saved to be placed as I am! I was married and a housewife for seven years, and when widowed returned to the schoolroom.

I do not ask charity. I have no clothes except two house dresses. The work is laborious. There is no outlook. The mistress speaks witheringly of folks who are on relief, calls us paupers, says laziness placed us where we are.

I was on relief a year—asked for work each time my case worker called. She laughed at me and finally told me: **"They want younger women."**

Then without warning, I was (with hundreds of others) cut off relief as relief ceased to function, and I was jobless. I searched everywhere for work while on relief. Firms asked: "Are you nervous? Did you ever have an operation? Did you squander your money?

No one ever asked: Are you hungry? Nor did they ask: "Could you do office work part time?" or "Will you come out to lunch?"

No one wanted me as a house worker as I'd not had experience as a maid. The fact that I had my own home for seven years was not considered as "experience." In desperation I grasped this place; it meant shelter and three meals a day!

This typewriter belongs to one of the summer boarders; and I am supposed to be making his bed and sweeping his room. She is calling me. "She" is my mistress, and she is a good woman but short sighted. . . .

NEXT DAY, in the summer boarder's room: Yesterday my mistress told me she would pay me a dollar a week from now on!

One dollar a week is riches to me, even if I do get up at 4 o'clock and some nights iron till 11. **A dollar takes me out of the pauper class and makes me a wage earner. . . .**

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Farms Denied Bank Credit, Banking Areas Get It All

By the Farm Editor

The farm depression did not start in 1929. Its grip was firmly established upon the nation in 1921.

If there is any question in anyone's mind about this, let him look at the official United States Census Bureau reports on the value of farms numbering more than a billion acres of land and supporting practically 32 million of our population.

Those acres of the farm lands with the buildings upon them were worth over $77-billion in 1920. By 1925 these farm lands were reduced in value to $57-billion. By 1930 they were again reduced in value to $47-billion. By 1934 the great reduction of $37-billion had occurred and last year they were reduced to their all time low for this generation—a figure of $32-billion.

Over 45 billions of dollars in equities were wiped out in the 15 years that has passed since that day when W. P. G. Harding and his Federal Reserve gang decided that there was too much prosperity in America.

Must Save Pantry

Herewith is reproduced a list of all the states in the Union, arranged in order of the value of their farm lands and buildings, the value of manufactured products, and the value of the farms of the 48 states as to the amount of per capita credit in the year 1935.

Compare the great manufacturing states and the agricultural states and see for yourself how prosperity follows the non-agricultural states. Note that in the distribution of credit in this nation the states predominantly agricultural are denied credit; and then ask **yourself** whether there is anything more reasonable in the world than to save the pantry shelf of America, —namely, the American farm—by an extension of proper credit, which, being denied by the private banker, must come only from the government itself.

Industry Rates High

Study the figures in the dominant agricultural states that show the paucity of credit, and conversely where credit on a per capita basis is high. There you have the concentration of manufacturing. In other words, modern capitalism has concentrated credit for the banker and banker controlled industry and has denied it to the farms of the country!

Were it possible further to break down this credit, not by states, but by counties, one would discover that those counties out of the 3,072 in the country which are dominantly agricultural have no credit, and those counties which have great industries have concentrated in them all the bank credit of America.

More Farm Imports

DURING the recent senate munitions investigation, a member of "Mars, Incorporated"—in other words, one of the Delaware clan of gun-making duPonts—professed his "friendship" for the American farmer.

The hypocrisy of this profession is attested by the "trade" of munitions for farm imports, reported in the latest "Survey of Current Business."

In the month of May, 1936, the Survey reveals, this country exported 315,000 long tons of iron and steel, as compared with only 59,000 long tons of iron and steel imports.

With all of Europe hurriedly preparing for war, our enormous exports of iron and steel are easily understood. But our foreign customers take advantage of reciprocal trade agreements by balancing these war exports with an increase of imports to the United States.

The imports they ship are largely farm products. Thus, for the profits made by American arms manufacturerers in their exports, the farmers of America have to suffer losses on the import side of the ledger.

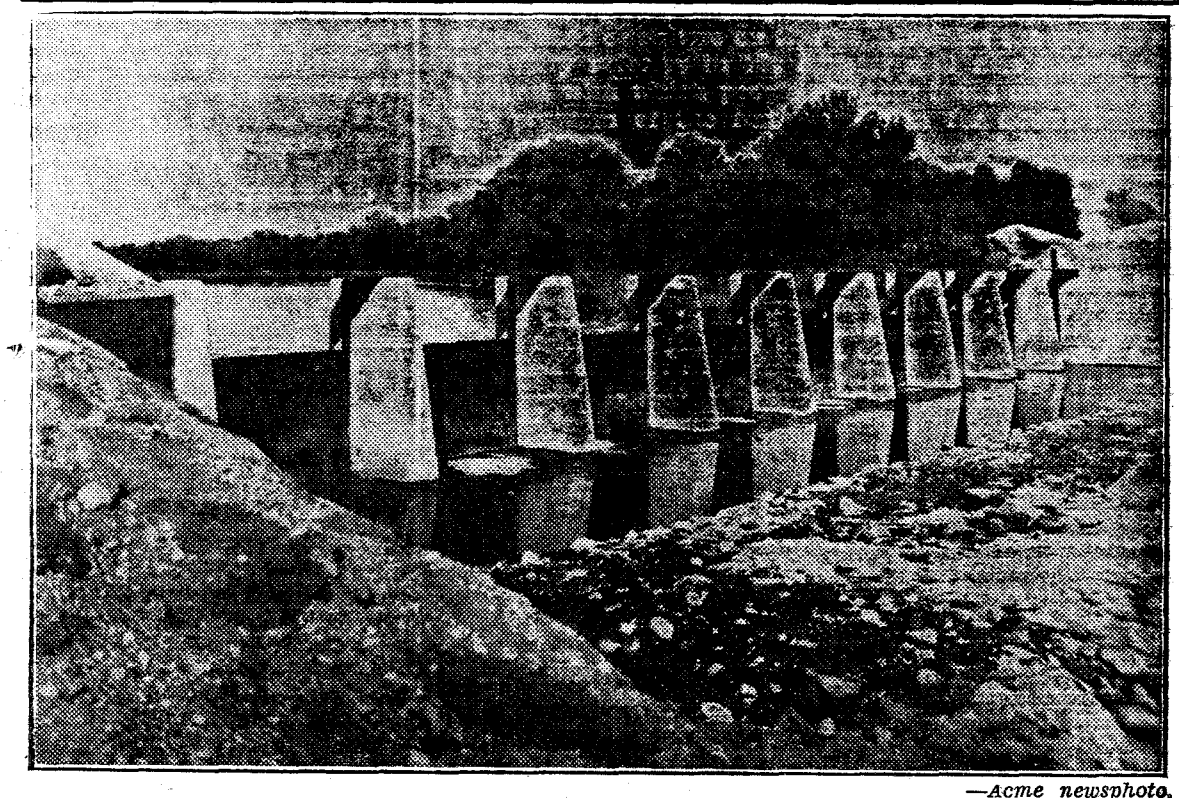
Our American farmers and laboring men have to pay, with decreased business and unemployment, for the big business our "steel trust" is doing with Europe. We are forced to consume foreign farm and industrial goods brought into America in return for our big exports of iron and steel munitions supplies.

BANK CREDIT BY STATES

The accompanying table, lists the 48 states in the order of total farm values, and shows how the per capita bank credit of the nation follows the value of manufactured products rather than farm wealth.

State	Value of Farms by States	Value of Manufactured Products by States	Per Capita Credit by States
Texas	$2,582,000,000	$ 686,000,000	$ 81.27
Iowa	2,462,000,000	381,000,000	63.43
California	2,329,000,000	1,488,000,000	123.41
Illinois	2,208,000,000	2,500,000,000	152.30
Nebraska	1,564,000,000	194,000,000	82.46
Kansas	1,478,000,000	317,000,000	76.68
Minnesota	1,383,000,000	529,000,000	79.90
Ohio	1,278,000,000	2,374,000,000	71.68
Wisconsin	1,247,000,000	824,000,000	55.97
Missouri	1,100,000,000	881,000,000	138.22
New York	1,045,000,000	4,598,000,000	406.60
Indiana	1,041,000,000	1,040,000,000	56.32
Pennsylvania	861,000,000	3,051,000,000	134.20
Michigan	827,000,000	2,100,000,000	61.93
Oklahoma	784,000,000	191,000,000	59.50
North Dakota	707,000,000	31,000,000	31.05
South Dakota	693,000,000	46,000,000	43.96
North Carolina	622,000,000	877,000,000	28.75
Kentucky	620,000,000	297,000,000	47.69
Virginia	592,000,000	509,000,000	55.99
Tennessee	555,000,000	357,000,000	39.38
Washington	550,000,000	331,000,000	67.30
Oregon	448,000,000	174,000,000	66.55
Georgia	429,000,000	386,000,000	39.38
Colorado	420,000,000	135,000,000	95.16
Montana	376,000,000	75,000,000	64.93
Arkansas	376,000,000	81,000,000	23.29
Mississippi	371,000,000	72,000,000	21.10
Alabama	368,000,000	253,000,000	26.61
Florida	321,000,000	116,000,000	56.14
Idaho	308,000,000	45,000,000	46.14
Louisiana	295,000,000	312,000,000	48.52
South Carolina	286,000,000	257,000,000	21.56
Connecticut	283,000,000	634,000,000	107.10
Massachusetts	255,000,000	1,668,000,000	170.73
Maryland	242,000,000	518,000,000	90.98
West Virginia	237,000,000	262,000,000	47.80
New Jersey	234,000,000	1,686,000,000	92.65
New Mexico	170,000,000	900,000,000	31.36
Wyoming	166,000,000	35,000,000	60.67
Utah	158,000,000	80,000,000	55.03
Maine	143,000,000	219,000,000	53.46
Arizona	132,000,000	28,000,000	46.71
Vermont	115,000,000	56,000,000	48.94
New Hampshire	66,000,000	162,000,000	54.95
Delaware	51,000,000	70,000,000	200.02
Nevada	42,000,000	9,000,000	63.64
Rhode Island	35,000,000	331,000,000	112.39

NEW TYPE DAM TO CONSERVE WATER



—*Acme newsphoto.*

Water, once free as the air in this America of abundance, is now an object for conservation, as a frenzy of drainage and deforestation has dried up the surface water of a vast area of the mid-continent. The above picture is of a recently completed control dam at the outlet of Pomme de Terre Lake, southeast of Elbow Lake, Minn. It is a type of dam being constructed to create artificial lakes and restore the water levels of dwindling streams. In last week's edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE, Father Coughlin proposes the novel expedient of a series of monster pumping stations to boost the waters now running wastefully down the west slope of the Rockies across the divide and into the drouth-parched river beds of the great "dust bowl."

Nations of Europe Watch Civil War Tide in Red Spain

(Continued from page 4)

the extreme Leftists. It was widely believed that the monarchists helped to sponsor the revolt, but former King Alfonso has denied this from exile in Czecho-Slovakia.

"Carlist monarchists form a smaller group backing the claims of Don Carlos, pretender to the throne and brother of Ferdinand VII who pretended to the throne against Isabel II. They are known to have joined the revolt at certain points.

Conservative Coalition

"C. E. D. A., or Confederacion Espanola de Derechas Autonomas, is the Conservative coalition which is the bulk of oposition to the Leftists. It represents the wealthy land-owning class and the Roman Catholic Church, both of which have been dispossessed by the republic, and such small elements of middle class as there are in Spain.

"The C. E. D. A. centers around Jose Maria Gil Robles of the Roman Catholic Popular Action (not considered a monarchist), who has united and directed the Rightist forces. He has repeatedly challenged the Leftist government with establishing a terror. He left a few days ago for France 'on vacation.'

"Center Moderates are diminishing in importance. They are largely followers of Alejandro Lerroux and others calling themselves Radical Republicans.

Reds League in Peril

"Leftist Popular Front stands virtually to a man against the revolt. It is normally a precarious coalition consisting of Left Republicans under Manuel Azana, Moderate Socialists under Indalecio Prieto, Revolutionary Socialists under Francisco Largo Caballero (the two Socialist groups being on sniping terms with each other), and Communists. At the outset of the republic, these groups quarreled so fiercely among themselves over the spoils of revolution that the Right captured control of parliament. Now, back in power again, they have striven mightily to hold together, not without the severe strains.

"The Caballero Socialists and Communists conceded only indirect co-operation with the Popular Front, openly planning to take over the government 'when it collapses.' Hence the ominous note to the report that a 'Red Committee' has been formed in Madrid.

"Anarchists, Syndicalists roughly hold the ruthless policy of each mob or trade union for itself, against property. Their allegiance, never firm, has supported Right or Left —or neither. Some reports have this numerous, explosive group partially aiding the Fascists during the revolt.

"The outcome of the revolt will be largely decided between the rebels' ability to hold and increase their army following and the government's ability to arm workers and retain the loyalty of troops. But in behind is the struggle for power of two great coalitions of Right and Left, with the Marxists waiting to profit from any impasse."

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"If the American people ever allow private banks to control the issue of their currency, first by inflation and then by deflation, the banks and corporations that will grow up around them will deprive the people of all property until their children will wake up homeless on a continent their fathers conquered."—Thomas Jefferson

Serious Inflation Is Seen In "New Money" Provision of 2-Billion Bond Issue

The monster of uncontrolled inflation, created by the very forces who pose as its opponents, already has its fingertips at the economic throat of America.

It lingers even now in the ante-room of the money changers, ready to spring into activity at a signal from the ring-masters in Wall Street.

Meanwhile, the public is kept uninformed; meanwhile, the Federal Reserve bankers continue to yell, "Stop, thief!" at the proponents of an honest money system.

On June 1 the United States government floated the largest peace-time loan in the history of the country—$2,050,754,400. This amount of government securities was offered for sale, backed by the wealth of American natural resources and by the taxes which will be collected from the toil of farmers and laborers. The international bankers of Wall Street, faced with such a fine guarantee of security, over-subscribed the loan several times.

About half of the large loan is earmarked for the retirement of former loans. With this SOCIAL JUSTICE offers no argument.

Big Rake-Off

But $1,000,000,000 of the loan was specified for "new money." It is under this specification that the dreadful menace of serious inflation arises.

Operating in their time-dishonored fashion, the international bankers can manufacture $9,000,000,000 or more fictitious money against the $1,000,000,000 securities which they purchased from the government.

Furthermore, the bankers obtained the billion dollars worth of United States bonds for a 10 per cent deposit of real money—or $100,000,000.

In other words, there is a strong possibility that Wall Street will issue $9-billion in vicious credit money for the fractional outlay of $100-million to Uncle Sam!

Boiled down to status quo, the situation reads:

The bankers have one billion dollars in bonds. The government has $100,000,000 in real money, and $900,000,000 in fictitious credit money. And our country may soon be flooded with $9,000,000,000 inflationary currency.

Farmers Jilted

Meanwhile, Wall Street, the founder of our dishonest money system, cunningly shouts, "Stop, thief!" and "Radical" at Bill Lemke and other honest Americans in order to divert public attention from its own crimes.

Fortunately, Americans are becoming more and more awake to the sordid situation. Commenting on the recent government loan, the Progressive Miner, a weekly publication, warns:

> "We sit apathetically and lethargically on the sidelines, sucking our thumbs, while this dangerous grant is made and privilege given to the money changers, and make no protest. Yet Congress refused (under White House pressure) to permit the issuance of $3,000,000,000 of genuine (debt-free) United States money to the farmers of this nation to refinance their unbearable mortgages (good farm mortgages that were bought from the farmers with created counterfeit dollars) on the theory that it would be dangerous inflation.
>
> "Will the industrial workers and farmers ever wake up? And did anyone ever hear of William Green and the A. F. of L. executive council objecting to this bankers' steal as they did in the case of the commendable Frazier- Lemke farm mortgage refinancing measure?"

Bank Control

Is it in harmony with social justice to nationalize all banks?

No. Social justice desires the liberation of all local banks from the radical Federal Reserve Banking System. It is in harmony with social justice, however, to nationalize the creation, the issuance and the regulation of all money used within the nation.

"Congress has the right to coin money and regulate the value thereof; and of foreign coin," is the doctrine of democracy, the doctrine of sound Americanism. It stands opposed to the doctrine of Lenin adopted by the Federal Reserve System.

* * *

Should banks be privately owned?

Yes. It is sound that banks be state-chartered private corporations, whose functions are restricted solely to receiving United States legal tender on either time or demand accounts and lending the money in the time deposits.

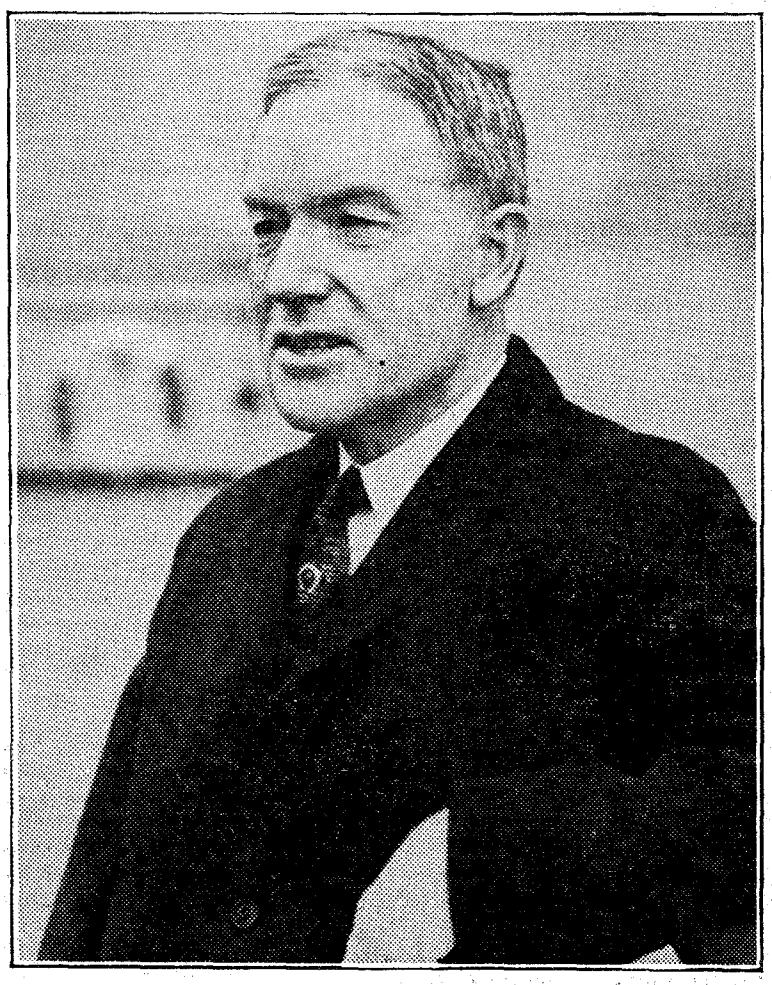
* * *

Who should own all the local banks?

Local banks should be owned by privately-owned corporations chartered by the respective states wherein they are located. The Federal government should coin and regulate all money, but private banks should lend money owned by private citizens.

— Father Coughlin's book, "Money: "Questions and Answers."

Movie Puts Rockefeller in a Delicate Position



Acme Photo.

While two American states where his father had made a fortune in oil interests were being reduced to poverty by dust storms and drouth, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., a few weeks ago was being decorated by the French government for his charity abroad.

The irony of this situation was revealed to millions of American movie-goers in a newsreel depicting John D., Jr., getting a medal from an official of the French government for his contributions toward the restoration of the Versailles Gardens, and (immediately after) a spectacle of the drouth-visited, impoverished states of Texas and Oklahoma.

Thousands of dollars for foreign charity, but not one new dime to relieve the suffering of his fellow Americans! Is that the Rockefeller idea of how to administer the wealth his father took out of the ground in oil fields of the West?

Tax Report Shows Rise in Fortunes

The number of millionaires in the United States increased about 600 in the year 1935 over the previous year, according to estimates recently issued by the Internal Revenue Bureau.

The estimates, based on income tax returns, reveal that there were 1,930 in the millionaire class in 1934 and approximately 2,500 in 1935.

This definite indication that the rich are growing richer is hardly in agreement with the "prophecy" of J. P. Morgan, who said recently that big private fortunes would be dissipated in 30 years.

Internal Revenue officials are understood to believe that the Morgan prediction is based on the anticipation of increased taxation on wealth.

Income tax returns show clearly that, while middle-class Americans were wiped out by the depression, those in the higher brackets of wealth added substantially to their fortunes since the 1929 crash.

SHORTS

WILMINGTON, Del.—Du Pont de Nemours and Co. announces tremendous net earnings of $2.06 a share on common stock in the second quarter of 1936 . . . Profit investments more than 100 per cent increase over the first quarter of the year . . . Steel and iron exports to war-preparing countries of Europe accounts for the big gain . . . European customers reciprocate trade with increased imports of farm products to America, thus causing a loss to our farmers.

NEW YORK.—Consolidated Edison Company seeks to spread its control in utility field by absorbing two large subsidiaries—the New York Edison Co. and the Bronx Gas and Electric Co. . . . Merger would bring assets of combined companies to $1,075,852,302, according to tentative balance sheet.

The Guiding Light

From the Progressive Miner:

As the Progressive Miners of America predicted many times, the coming presidential election will be fought out on the question of money. We find ourselves, as a nation, back to the good old days of 1896, after 40 years in the wilderness trying to reach a promised land flowing with milk and honey. We started 40 years ago on a gold standard basis and long before the journey was ended we found ourselves getting manna from our financial heaven in the shape of alphabetical soup, doles and the bonus.

The question of the gold standard of money by the Republicans and the present system of private monopoly on money have the same meaning in the last analysis to the workers of this nation. The Frazier-Lemke bill, the bonus, and all other questions pertaining to financing proved by the vote received in Congress that there is no difference between gold standard agents in the Congress and the New Deal financiers.

No doubt we will soon be warned by the press and from the platform that the Union Party, headed by William Lemke of North Dakota, stands for Fiat Greenbacks, which, perhaps, will take us sailing back to 1874 politically when an independent political party was created as a national protest against the money crime of 1873.

The platform of the Union Party, if carried into effect, means financial freedom and economic security for the people of these United States. The platform of the Republican Party means another 40 years journey through a gold standard wilderness, carrying the usury load of a national debt of billions and billions of dollars. The platform of the Democratic Party, whatever it says, means nothing if measured in the light of the last three years' performance.

The cause of the depression was a gigantic conspiracy of the money changers to drive the farmers and home-owners of this nation into bankruptcy; and the Shylocks' hopes and aims are that America shall never recover. The money changers control the two major political parties and hire other parties to confuse the people on false issues.

The working people of this nation are faced with a grave issue. They have their choice of working their way out of the present stagnated system of economic bondage with a usury ring in their nose, or be freed for all time to come from deflations, inflations, and premeditated depressions. There is no such thing as political and industrial democracy under a financial autocracy, and we cannot attain the full social value of our labor by paying 36 per cent usury for the right to exchange commodities.

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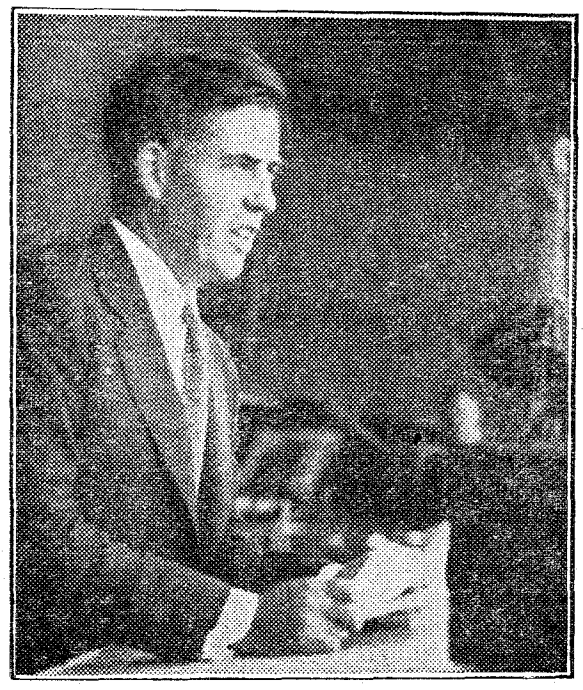
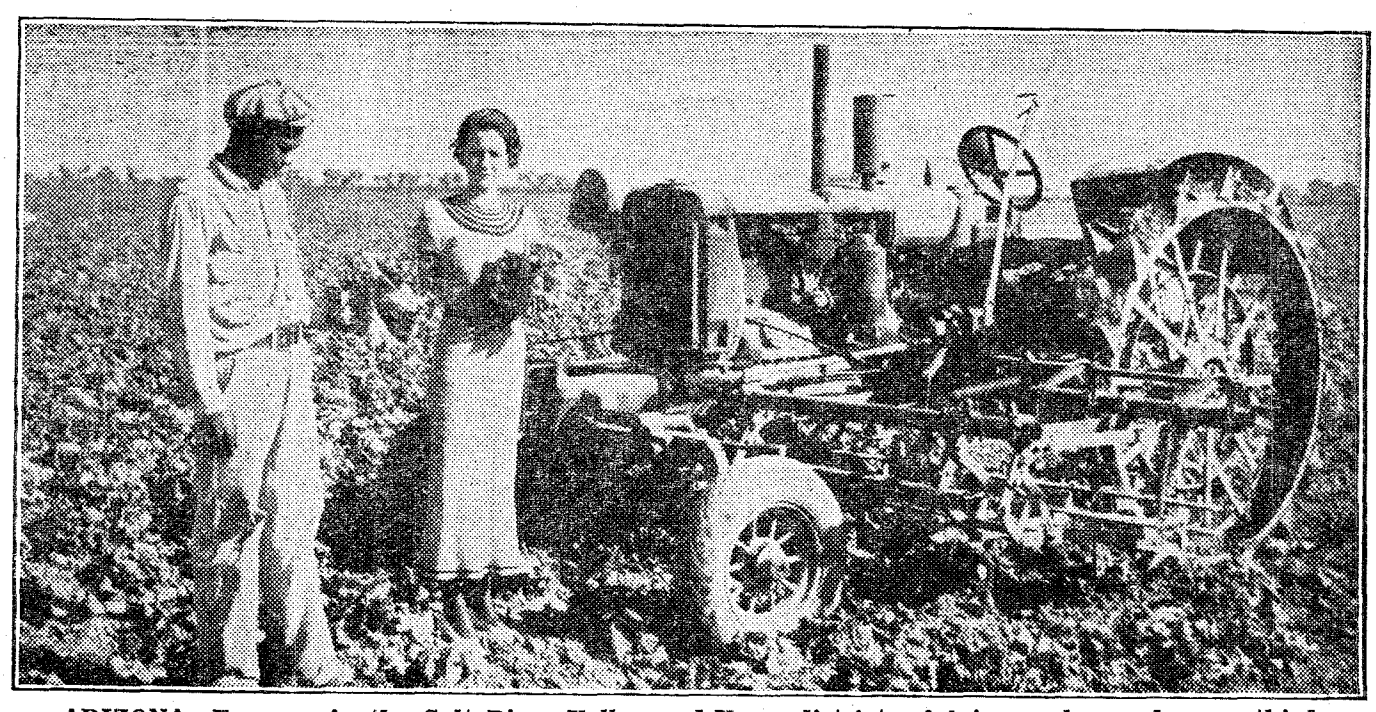
ABUSE...ABSURDITY...ANNIHILATION

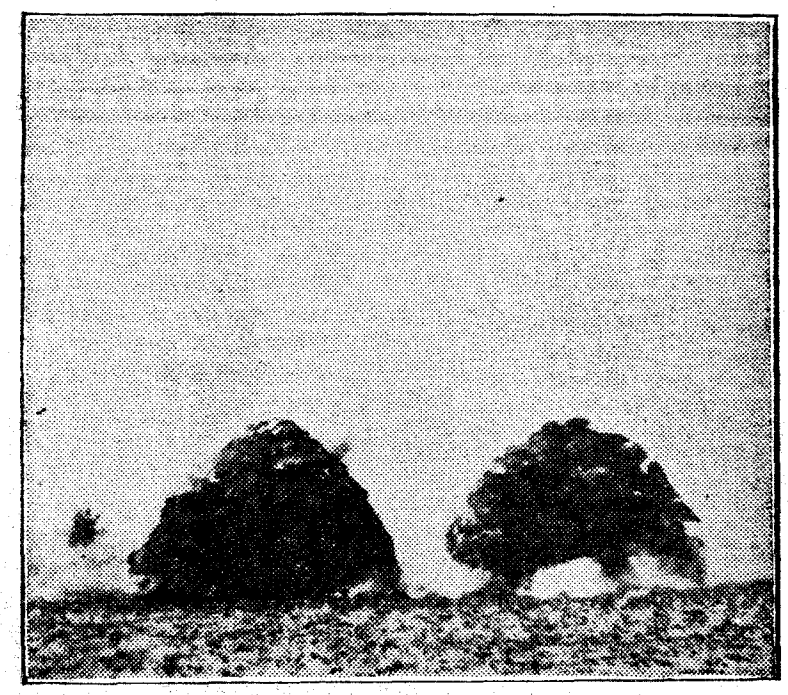


—*International.*

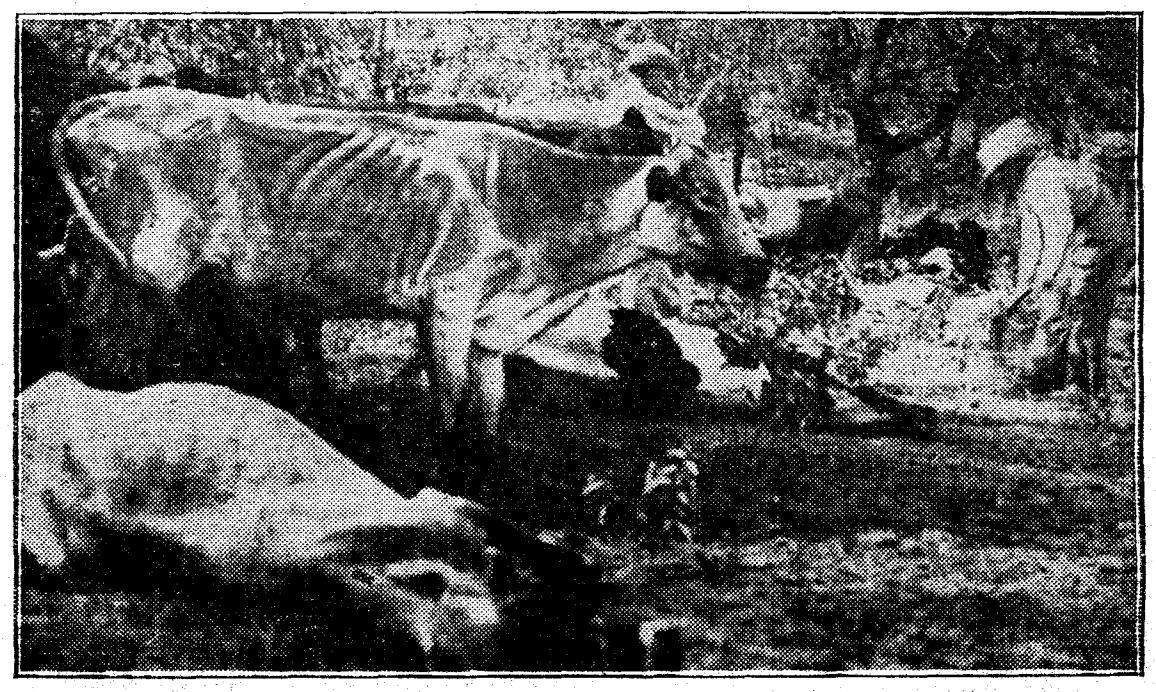
SECRETARY WALLACE—He threw God's gifts back in His face.



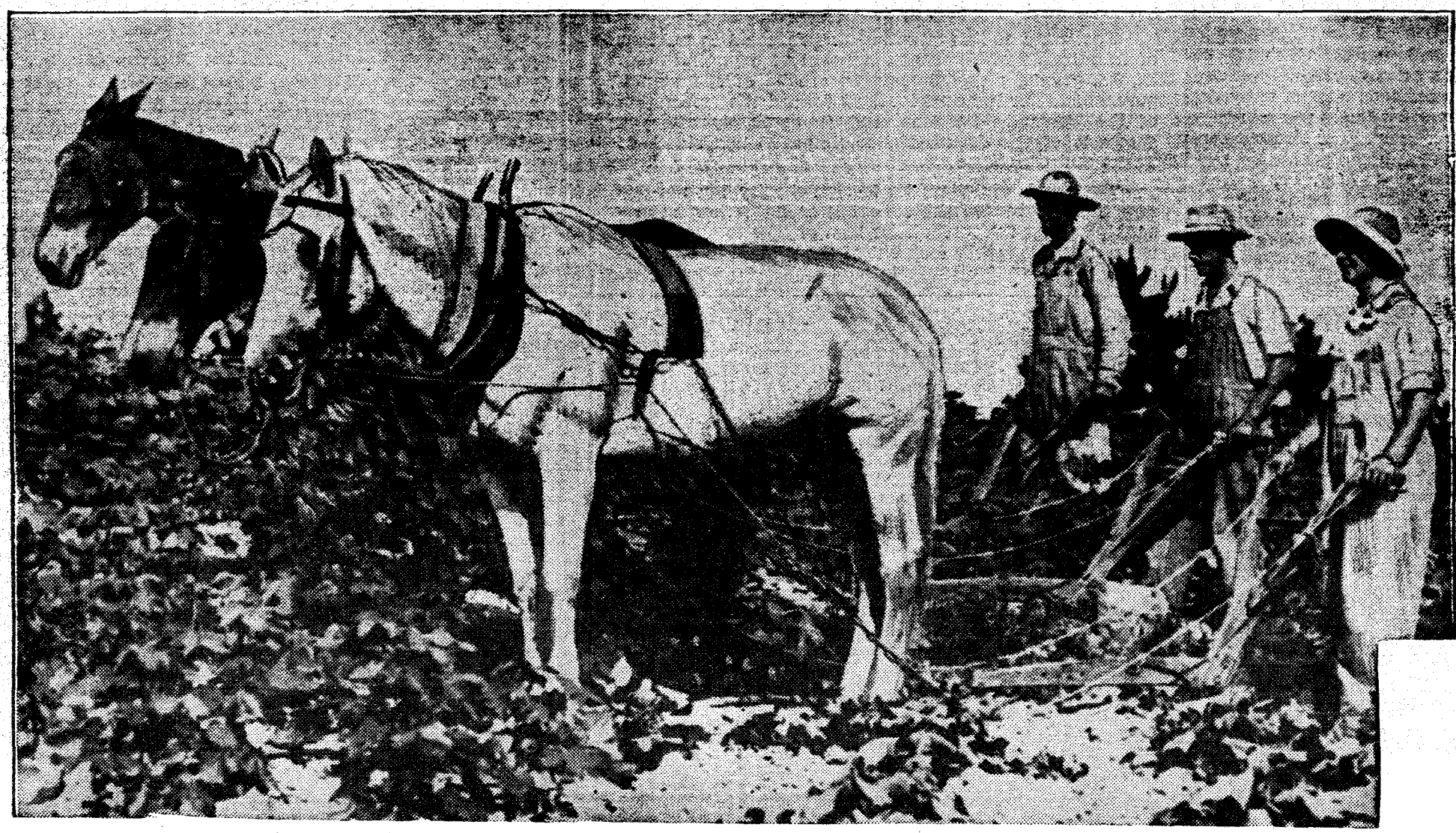
ARIZONA—Farmers in the Salt River Valley and Yuma districts of Arizona plow under one-third of their spring crop of lettuce. More than 6,000 acres were destroyed on this farm.



KANSAS — Stacks of oats being destroyed by fire under order of government agents.



OKLAHOMA—Hundreds of thousands of head of cattle were killed by federal agents, who went through the mid-west slaughtering herd after herd.



Acme news photos.

GEORGIA—Acting under orders of Wallace and his crop-murdering representatives, farmers throughout the cotton-growing states destroyed (or cut) their acreage by 25 per cent. The above is typical of the scenes that were enacted all over the South during the AAA.

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